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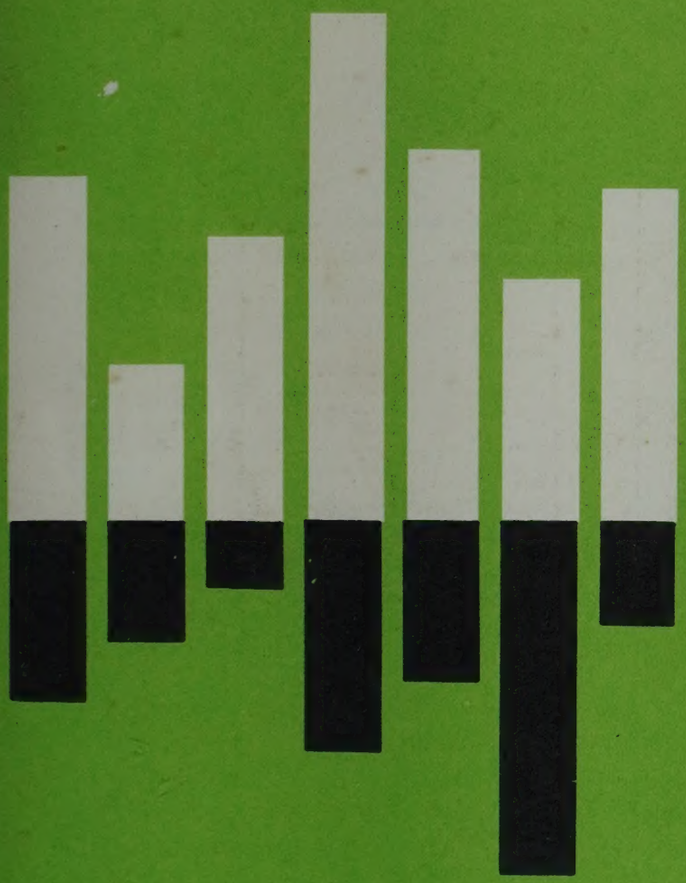

CONTENTS

Articles

Agricultural Mechanization and Employment in Developing Countries 1

The Role of Crop Insurance in the Agricultural Economy of the Developing Countries 9

Commodity Note

Recent Developments in Agricultural Commodity Markets 16

Statistical Tables

Production: Copra - Castor Beans - Groundnuts - Sesame Seed - Palm Kernels and Palm Oil - Onions - Sheep Numbers - Meat - Dairy Products - Hen Eggs - Wool, Clean Basis 23

External Trade: Groundnuts and Oil - Palm Kernels and Oil - Palm Oil - Fresh, Chilled, and Frozen Meat - Milk and Cream, Evaporated, Condensed or Dried - Eggs in the Shell - Wool 36

Prices: Price Series of International Significance - Cotton - Miscellaneous Fibres - Rubber - Index Numbers of Prices Received and Prices Paid by Farmers 46

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS - ROME

CUMULATIVE INDEX

This index covers Nos. 5 to 12 of Volume 23 and Nos. 1 to 4 of Volume 24

	23	24
ARTICLES		
Instability of production and its impact on stock requirements	5	
World food and agricultural situation and outlook - Mid 1974	6	
Meat-like products and their possible impact on the demand for meat	7/8	
Population, food supply and agricultural development	9	
World food and agricultural situation - Mid-October 1974	10/11	
Credit institutions and their impact on agricultural development in Africa	10/11	
Effect of price changes on the demand for meat	12	
The importance of agriculture to humanity		1
World food and agricultural situation - February 1975		4
SPECIAL FEATURES		
Note on the turning point in trends of agricultural population and labour force in developing countries	9	
Recent milk price policies in high-income countries	10/11	
COMMODITY NOTES		
COCOA		
Recent developments	5	
COFFEE		
Recent developments	5	
DAIRY PRODUCTS		
Recent developments	5	2
(See Special Features [10/11])		
FATS AND OILS		
Recent developments	5	2
FIBRES		
Recent developments:		
Cotton		2
Jute, kenaf and allied fibres	5	2
Sisal and henequen		2
Recent fibre consumption trends	9	
World trade and consumption of jute goods, 1968-72	7/8	
FRUIT		
Bananas:		
Developments and problems in the world banana market	9	
Possible international approaches	9	
Recent developments	5	2
Citrus:		
Recent developments		2
GRAINS		
World grain situation and outlook	5	
Outlook for 1974/75	5	
Recent developments	5	2
Situation in 1973/74	5	
MEAT AND POULTRY		
Current world meat situation and short-term outlook	12	
Situation in 1973 and 1974	12	
Outlook for 1975	12	
Recent developments	5	2
RICE		
Recent developments	5	
Situation, prospects and policies		2
1974 trade, price and stock situation		2
1975 outlook		2
World rice situation and outlook	7/8	
Outlook for 1974	7/8	
Situation for 1974	7/8	
RUBBER		
Recent developments	5	2
SUGAR		
Recent developments	5	2
TEA		
Recent deve opments	5	2
TOBACCO		
Recent developments		2
WINE AND VINE PRODUCTS		
Current situation in the wine market		4
STATISTICS		
SPECIAL FEATURE		
Production and consumption of commercial fertilizers		4
PRODUCTION		
Statistical summary of agricultural production	7/8,10/11	2,4
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	12	3
Coffee	9,12	3
Tea	12	3
Fibres		
Cotton	9,12	3
Jute and allied fibres	12	3
Fruit		
Apples and pears	7/8	
Bananas	7/8	
Citrus fruit	7/8	
Grapes	7/8	
Grain		
Barley	9,10/11	2
Maize	9,10/11	2
Millet	10/11	2
Oats	10/11	2
Rice	9,10/11	2
Rye	10/11	2
Sorghum	10/11	2
Wheat	9,10/11	2
Livestock and products		
Cattle		1
Butter (annual data)	6	
Cheese (annual data)	6	
Dairy products (monthly data)	5,9	1
Eggs, hen	5,12	
Meat	5,9,12	1
Milk (annual data)	6,12	
Pigs		2
Sheep	5	
Wool	5,12	
Oilseeds and oils		
Castor beans	5,10/11	
Copra	5,10/11	
Cottonseed	10/11	4
Groundnuts	5,10/11	
Linseed	10/11	4
Olives and olive oil	10/11	4
Palm kernels and palm oil	5,10/11	
Rapeseed	10/11	4
Sesame seed	5,10/11	
Soybeans	10/11	4
Sunflowerseed	10/11	4
Pulses		
Chick-peas	6	1
Dry beans	6	1
Dry peas	6	1
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	6	1

Concluded on inside back cover

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AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES *

by K.C. Abercrombie

Introduction

Mainly because of their rapid population growth, the developing countries have to increase their food and agricultural production much faster than ever before and at the same time do so in ways that also increase employment opportunities as fast as possible. Unfortunately these two basic aims are not always completely compatible. The technology that will increase production fastest is not necessarily that which will increase employment fastest. In this respect mechanization is a particularly crucial component of agricultural technology. There are obviously many circumstances where it is essential for achieving the required increase in production. But, unless it is used wisely, it can lead to the undesirable displacement of labour.

Agricultural mechanization policies that properly balance the two aims of increasing production and increasing employment are urgently needed in the developing countries. Assistance in the formulation of such policies provides a challenging task for joint work by agricultural engineers and social scientists.

This paper examines the main factors relevant to the formulation and implementation of the necessary policies. Since the employment problems of the developing countries are less widely understood than their production problems, it begins with a brief account of the employment situation in these countries, the employment role of the agricultural sector, and the supply of agricultural labour.[1] But the main emphasis is on the factors affecting the demand for agricultural labour, and on the policies and measures required to influence the technology used to increase production (in particular the level and type of mechanization) so as to lead to the necessary increase in employment.

A main conclusion is that an adequate data base is not yet available for the necessary inter-disciplinary work by agricultural engineers and social scientists. It is already possible for them to agree on the broad principles of suitable mechanization policies for developing countries. These principles have little operational significance, however, since mechanization policy has to be defined very specifically for distinct areas and farming systems. Most of the available data refer only to the effects of mechanization on individual crops or operations, and are therefore inadequate for this purpose.

Difficult as it is to formulate the required agricultural mechanization policies, it appears that their effective implementation may prove even more difficult. Fiscal policies affecting the relative prices of capital and labour have sometimes been seen as a powerful tool for this purpose. But it is probable that the main determinant of the level and pattern of mechanization and of its effect on employment is the structure of rural institutions and the orientation of government services to farmers, and changes in these fields involve difficult political decisions.

Employment problems in developing countries

Employment problems seriously worsened in the developing countries during the 1960s, when those born in the postwar population explosion began to reach working age. In the developing market economies (that is, leaving out China, where population growth has already slowed down considerably) the annual increase in the labour force accelerated from 1.6% in the 1950s to 2.1% in the 1960s. It is expected to rise further to 2.3% in the 1970s and to 2.6% in the last decade of the century.

There are other reasons as well why the employment problems of the developing countries have been

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* Paper presented to the Expert Panel on the Effects of Farm Mechanization on Production and Employment, Rome, 4-7 February 1975.

[1] This general account is based mainly on Chapter III of *The state of food and agriculture 1973*, FAO, Rome, 1973, p. 127-174 (reprinted as *Agricultural employment in developing countries*, Agricultural Planning Studies No. 16, FAO, Rome, 1973).

increasingly recognized in recent years. It has gradually come to be realized that economic development, even though fairly rapid according to conventional measurement, has been accompanied by increasing unemployment and underemployment, a worsening in the distribution of income, and the relative impoverishment of the poorest groups. This is the main reason for the now fashionable disillusionment with GNP-fixated development. There has been a growing realization too that human resources (the only abundant resources in the developing countries) are being wasted, that employment is very closely related to the newly emphasized social goal of more equitable income distribution, and that unemployment and underemployment deny people virtually their only means of participating in society and in development.

In the agricultural sector of the developing countries underemployment is much more prevalent than open unemployment, which is usually transformed fairly quickly into urban unemployment. Quite a high degree of agricultural underemployment is inevitable in the developing countries because of the seasonal pattern of production, because of the small size of many farms (resulting both from population pressure on land resources and from inequitable systems of land tenure), and because the agricultural labour force is at present so much larger than the non-agricultural labour force that is its main market. It is certain, however, that agricultural underemployment in the developing countries today is well above the level that is inevitable.

The definition and measurement of underemployment involve complex problems. It is necessary to set some arbitrary standard of time worked or of income against which to measure it. A measure is also needed that indicates its distribution, for it is quite possible to reduce the average level with no benefit for the most seriously underemployed. There are even circumstances where mechanization, for instance, can reduce underemployment for a fortunate few while increasing it for many others.

The only long-term solution to the employment problems of the developing countries is, of course, the expansion of non-agricultural employment opportunities, so that eventually their agricultural labour forces decline steadily, as has happened in the developed countries. But population growth is very much faster than it was in the developed countries during their development period, and modern industry uses much less labour.

The employment role of the agricultural sector is therefore crucial at the present time. There has been a reversal of its traditional role of releasing labour, by means of increasing productivity, to other sectors of the economy. Although this role is still important, it is dwarfed at present by the need to retain labour until the other sectors are ready to absorb it.

Another reversal of traditional concepts may also be involved if agricultural employment opportunities are to be increased sufficiently. In the developing countries today agricultural labour is virtually a given factor of production, like land in the traditional production function. Large farmers who employ much hired labour obviously cannot look at it in this way, and will replace labour by machinery if the cost structure makes this profitable. But small family farmers do try to combine as much land and capital as they can obtain with the given quantity of family labour.

The same approach can be taken on cooperative or collective farms. The Chinese communes, for example, are not really units of land but units of labour. They are responsible for finding as much employment as possible for their pool of labour, whether in agricultural or non-agricultural activities or in public works. In this way the Chinese have managed to eliminate unemployment and substantially reduce underemployment and, what is more, to ensure that the remaining underemployment is fairly equitably distributed, in addition to building an impressive rural infrastructure.

Supply of agricultural labour

The agricultural labour force of the developing countries fell from 79% of their total labour force in 1950 to 66% in 1970. However, whereas in developed countries the agricultural labour force is also falling in absolute numbers, in the developing countries it is still increasing steadily. The annual growth of their agricultural labour force has in fact gone up from 0.9% in the 1950s to 1.1% in the 1970s.

The supply of agricultural labour is mainly determined by the growth of the total population and labour force and the expansion of non-agricultural occupations. On the basis of the United Nations medium population assumption and fairly optimistic assumptions about non-agricultural employment, it may be conjectured that the agricultural labour force of the developing countries as a whole will not reach a peak and finally begin to decline until the year 2006. At this time it would amount to about 850 million people (about a quarter more than in 1970) and represent some 40% of their total labour force. Some individual countries would of course reach this turning point much earlier and some others much later. A different rate of population growth would not much alter the timing of the turning point but would greatly affect the level at which it is reached. The time taken to reach it is mainly influenced by the rate at which non-agricultural employment can be increased.

It is only after this turning point that all, instead of just a part, of the increase in production has to come from higher labour productivity (such as can be achieved by mechanization), so that agricultural

modernization can aim directly at labour saving, with a real prospect of substantially raising agricultural incomes. The calculation also indicates the rather long time that agricultural employment problems of the type being faced today are likely to persist.

Another important aspect of the supply of agricultural labour is the composition of the labour force. Although landless labourers are numerous in some countries, the labour force consists mainly of small farmers and their families. Many family units, however, have holdings so small or fragmented that, at least with traditional technology, they can barely produce their own subsistence needs, so that they depend partly on work as hired labourers on the larger farms. There is thus a symbiotic relationship, based on labour supply and demand, between the small and large farms that can be sharply disrupted when technological changes are introduced on the latter. Because of the predominance of family units, there is a much higher proportion of women and children than in the labour force of the other sectors of the economy, even though this is not always apparent from the official statistics.

Demand for agricultural labour

In the longer run the increase in the agricultural labour force must be slowed down by population policies and by accelerating the expansion of non-agricultural occupations. But in the shorter run everything possible must be done to increase the demand for agricultural labour in line with the increase in its supply that stems from the population growth that is already inevitable.

The main determinant of the demand for agricultural labour is obviously the level of production. Agricultural employment in the developing countries would have increased much faster in the past if they had been more successful in expanding their own production instead of becoming steadily more dependent on food imports. If they can achieve the acceleration of about a half in the rate of increase in their food production called for by the World Food Conference, this will itself do quite a lot for employment.

The level of production ultimately depends on demand. Although most developing countries have so far failed to produce up to the level set by demand, this ultimate ceiling on production and consequently on employment will become more important to the extent that they are successful in increasing their production. Because of the small size of the domestic market, resulting from the few people in non-agricultural occupations and their relative poverty, the redistribution of income in favour of the poorer classes, who will spend much of the increase on food, is potentially important for agricultural employment. Similarly, international agricultural adjustment to increase the export earnings of the developing countries can also increase their agricultural employment.

Apart from the level of agricultural production, and behind that the level of demand, another factor affecting the demand for agricultural labour is the pattern of production, because of the different labour requirements of different products. Rather little can be done here by deliberate policy, since the pattern of production must be mainly determined by demand. There is, however, scope for influencing the pattern of production toward a better seasonal balance of labour requirements. Moreover, the changes in demand that come with higher incomes fortunately tend to involve diversification into products with higher labour requirements.

Effect of technology on demand for agricultural labour

Once the level and pattern of production have been determined, the labour requirement is influenced mainly by the technology that is used to obtain it. It is here that there is most scope for deliberate policies affecting the demand for agricultural labour.

If production is increased merely by extending the cultivated area, labour requirements increase in direct proportion. If it is done by raising yields, as is increasingly necessary in most developing countries, labour requirements usually increase by less than 1% for every 1% rise in production. How much less than 1% depends on the technology used to raise yields. There can even be a negative change in labour requirements with highly labour-saving types of mechanization.

There has been much discussion and study of the employment effects of the so-called "green revolution" technology, based on the high-yielding varieties of cereals combined mainly with assured water supply and fertilizers. It has generally been found that the use of this technology increases labour requirements per hectare but reduces them per unit of product, so that total labour requirements will rise as long as production increases faster than labour productivity.

Much depends on whether these improvements are accompanied by mechanization, and if so by what types of mechanization. Some case studies indicate a tendency for the green revolution to be accompanied by mechanization and some do not. This appears to depend chiefly on the institutional structure, especially land tenure and the availability of credit and other services for small farmers. It is common to blame the green revolution for widening income disparities and reducing employment in many areas, but where this has occurred it has usually resulted not from the green revolution itself but from the institutional structure into which it has been introduced.

Evidence on the employment effects of mechani-

zation in developing countries is conflicting. The results of most of the available case studies (most of these too localized to be of much general application) have been summarized elsewhere [2] and will therefore not be repeated here. They chiefly indicate the very different things that can happen in different circumstances.

There are abundant data that indicate that labour requirements for individual crops or farming operations are much lower with mechanization than without. For example, in Colombia in 1970 the labour requirements of the ten main crops were 80 man-days per hectare with traditional technology and 61 man-days with the level of mechanization used in the more advanced subsector.[3] For some crops like wheat the difference was far greater. The effect of mechanization on labour requirements is also readily apparent from the historical experience of the developed countries.

However, the replacement of labour in the production of individual crops or in particular farming operations is not the real question. What really matters is whether the replaced labour is actually displaced, or whether it finds alternative employment in other operations or on other crops. Thus it is the effect on the whole farming system that counts, and unfortunately, as already noted, most of the available information relates only to single crops or single farming operations.

Some generalizations can, however, be made fairly safely. There are a number of readily identifiable circumstances in which mechanization increases employment in tending and harvesting (and also handling, storing and processing) larger crops or crops that could not otherwise be planted. These include heavy land clearance that can only be carried out with power equipment; irrigation pumping; land preparation in semi-arid areas with a short and erratic rainy season, where the size of the cultivated area depends on how much land can be prepared quickly when the rains come; and land preparation and harvesting (and sometimes threshing and drying) in areas where multiple cropping is possible if the old crop can be got out and the new one in sufficiently quickly. The use of mechanization for speedy land preparation and sometimes planting is particularly important, since there is also a yield effect from timely planting.

On the other hand, the mechanization of most post-planting operations and of harvesting (except in multiple cropping) will generally tend to displace labour, unless it is confined to relieving a seasonal labour bottleneck or to very specific operations that cannot be performed without it. Even the question of seasonal labour bottlenecks, however, is complex. What often happens is that they are "over-relieved," reducing the seasonal peak of demand for labour well below the available supply.

In assessing the employment effects of mechanization, it is also necessary to consider the employment generated in the manufacture, distribution, maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment. The magnitude of such employment is, however, frequently exaggerated. Very little information is available to measure it, but some rough estimates for South America suggest that it is probably much smaller than generally supposed, and far from offsetting the displacement of agricultural labour by mechanization. In the eleven countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association, three of which have domestic industries for tractor manufacture, only about 140 000 people are estimated to be employed in agricultural machinery manufacture and related activities, including backward-linked industries producing intermediate goods.[4] Although these jobs are at much higher levels of productivity and income than agricultural jobs, their number is hardly significant in the overall employment situation.

Tractor manufacture employs particularly little labour. Moreover, the employment it creates is liable to be concentrated in urban areas, if not in the developed countries. In general, smaller-scale mechanization, based mainly on improved hand and animal-drawn implements, is likely to generate more employment in the rural areas of the developing countries themselves.

Factors stimulating mechanization

No one can complain that there are undue restrictions on mechanization in most developing countries. Although restrictions are sometimes imposed in periods of particularly severe foreign exchange shortage, agricultural machinery is generally exempt from most of the measures used to ration the use of scarce capital and foreign exchange. In fact the situation in most developing countries is that private entrepreneurs have to pay for capital at less than its opportunity cost to society as a whole and for labour at more than its opportunity cost. Hence the private profitability of labour-saving mechanization in labour-surplus, capital-scarce economies.

The governments of most developing countries deliberately stimulate agricultural mechanization through a wide range of measures, including exemption from import tariffs and foreign exchange restrictions, preferential foreign exchange rates, tax exemp-

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[2] M. Yudelman, G. Butler and R. Banerji. *Technological change in agriculture and employment in developing countries.* Paris, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1971, Development Centre Studies No. 4; International Labour Office. *Mechanization and employment in agriculture: case studies from four continents.* Geneva, 1973.

[3] FAO. *Perspective study of agricultural development for South America* (provisional version), Vol. 1, p. IV-13. Rome, 1972.

[4] K.C. Abercrombie. Agricultural mechanization and employment in Latin America. *International Labour Review*, 106(1). July 1972, p. 30 (reprinted in ILO, *op. cit.*, p. 64).

tions for domestically produced items, the provision of credit for all or most of the purchase price of farm machinery at subsidized rates of interest, and free training at government schools for tractor drivers and mechanics. In addition, however, they provide a good deal of unintended stimulation. The frequent overvaluation of the exchange rate reduces the cost of imported capital equipment. Where there is rapid inflation, the rate of interest effectively charged by public institutions for machinery loans has often been negligible or even negative, and farmers have therefore had to pay back only part of their loans.

At the same time, the gradual spread of minimum wage and social security provisions, although still limited in the rural areas of most developing countries, is tending to raise the market price of agricultural labour above its social opportunity cost, especially for the large, progressive farms that have been the main employers of hired labour. Moreover, social unrest has spread rapidly in the countryside, as rural workers have become less ready to accept their traditional lowly place in a feudal society. Large farmers are therefore increasingly unwilling to face the problems involved in organizing and managing a big labour force. They also find tractors easier to manage than draught animals.

While the factors listed above, affecting the relative profitability and convenience of using machinery or hired labour, have probably been the major ones in stimulating agricultural mechanization, a number of others have also contributed. Some are less rational, including the prestige associated with the possession of tractors and other mechanical equipment. Tractorization has also tended to seduce governments anxious to "modernize" agriculture, and the relatively easy availability of international loans for mechanization projects has further encouraged them. Some tractor loans have been on such easy terms as to amount to the "dumping" of surplus production, and there is at least one case of tractors produced in a developing country being dumped at marked-down prices in a neighbouring country. In those developing countries where domestic tractor manufacturing industries have been established, they usually depend so heavily on government credit schemes for the purchase of their products that they tend to be a powerful lobby for mechanization.

The attitude of many foreign technicians advising developing countries is affected by the situation of high-cost labour familiar to them in their own countries. Similarly, many of those nationals now running large farms or in responsible positions in ministries of agriculture in developing countries were exposed to such conditions during periods of education in developed countries. Finally, a major consideration is the virtual absence of any readily available alternative to fairly advanced labour-saving mechanization. Only about 6% of the world stock of agricultural tractors is in the developing countries, and they represent so small a proportion of the total market for agricultural machinery that the manufacturers in developed countries have understandably taken little interest in devising types of machinery specially suited to their conditions. Governments and manufacturers in the developing countries themselves, however, have shown hardly any greater interest in devising more suitable types of machinery.

Thus, although the governments of most developing countries are deliberately trying to promote agricultural mechanization, there have been many additional stimuli to mechanization that have been unintended or accidental. No wonder therefore that the progress of mechanization in many of these countries has so far been largely haphazard, and more in line with the needs of individual large farmers than with those of society as a whole.

Formulating government policies

The aim of agricultural employment policy must be to expand employment opportunities at least as fast as the agricultural labour force is increasing, and if possible somewhat faster in order to make some inroads into the backlog of underemployment. It must also try to ensure that the available opportunities are distributed as widely and equitably as possible.

Some of the policy measures involved have already been mentioned. But it appears that the principal way of influencing the level and distribution of agricultural employment is through policies that affect the technology that is used, and in particular the level and type of mechanization.

The first need is for an appropriate technological policy, and especially an appropriate mechanization policy. Very few developing countries as yet appear to have formulated such policies. As already indicated, most of them provide accidental as well as deliberate encouragement for mechanization, and the tendency is usually to stimulate indiscriminate mechanization rather than particular types that are regarded as appropriate.

The answer has been seen in the magic slogan of "selective mechanization". This is easy enough to define in a general way. Large-scale mechanization would only be introduced at the present time in most developing countries where it contributes to increasing employment, is necessary to break seasonal labour bottlenecks (including those created by the mechanization of other parts of the production process), or where human and animal power are inadequate for optimum results. Some obvious qualifiers under these criteria have already been mentioned. Mechanization suitable for small-scale operations, such as that based mainly on power tillers in Japan and the Republic of Korea, is another approach to

selective mechanization, although the applicability of power tillers to the soil and other conditions of different countries requires further investigation.

Another useful definition specifies "(*i*) the use of correctly selected machines and machine combinations from the wide range available; (*ii*) the correct application of those machines or machine combinations to the appropriate stages of the farm production cycle; (*iii*) the whole so balanced against specific farm employment potential that labour absorption is not harmfully reduced".[5] This definition has the advantage that it indicates clearly that selective mechanization is a positive policy, and not just a question of banning or restricting the use of certain machinery in certain circumstances. For the adoption of selective policies does not seem likely so much to reduce the pace and level of mechanization as to alter its pattern. For example, the selective mechanization proposed in FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (IWP) involves increasing tractor numbers in the developing countries by 8% a year from 1965 to 1975 and by 9% from 1975 to 1985.[6]

But it is difficult to go much further than the general principles of selective mechanization. If selective mechanization policies are to have any operational significance, they have to be defined for specific areas and farming systems. Their formulation therefore runs up against the shortage of information already mentioned.

Some attempts have been made to define selective mechanization in more operational terms for the specific conditions of multiple cropping in Asia. Some mechanization of land preparation and possibly harvesting is generally accepted as necessary in these conditions, but one study proposes the mechanization of only irrigation, threshing and straw chopping for feeding draught animals,[7] another only irrigation and threshing,[8] and another only threshing and reaping.[9] These proposals may perhaps be unduly restrictive, but their close agreement suggests that they merit careful consideration. On the other hand, the IWP's proposals for mechanization in Asia have been criticized as too unselective.[10]

A major problem in formulating mechanization policies is that, unless the physical drudgery of agricultural work can be eased by mechanization, people (and especially young people) will not be induced to stay on the land until non-agricultural jobs are available for them, so that urban unemployment will continue to increase. However, the reduction of drudgery need not imply large-scale tractorization. Much can be done with improved hand and animal-drawn implements and more rational farm planning, including the consolidation of fragmented holdings. In Japan and the Republic of Korea the introduction of power tillers appears to have greatly altered the attitude of the younger generation to remaining in agriculture and also to have led to their assuming a greater leadership role.[11] There is also much scope for easing women's work in such activities as water carrying, fuel collection and grain pounding by relatively simple technological improvements and rural electrification.

The drudgery of work is to some extent related to the social and political environment in which it is performed, and to the prospects either of personal gain or of contributing to the common good. Much wider questions than mechanization are therefore involved. Greater participation by rural people in development decisions could considerably affect their attitude to the drudgery of agricultural work. A great deal can also be done to improve the general attractiveness of rural life by increasing government services and amenities, and to improve its status in the eyes of people who have come to accept the idea that development is something that happens only to those fortunate enough to find an urban job. Some tasks like sugarcane cutting are particularly distasteful, and it is often difficult to find sufficient labour for such activities even in areas where unemployment is rife. The importance of the status of the work and of the economic gain from it is, however, emphasized by the fact that labourers from Jamaica, for example, who are unwilling to cut cane in their home villages are ready to do so in the United States, away from the eyes of their neighbours and for much higher wages.

There is, of course, nothing against using mechanization to reduce drudgery on small family farms. While it may also reduce the hours worked, this usually has the advantage of releasing women for domestic work and child care, and children for education, and increasing the leisure of the whole family. It also, of course, increases productivity and income. It is only on large farms employing hired labour that easing the physical toil of a fortunate few may put others out of work.

The relieving of seasonal labour bottlenecks is generally accepted as a valid justification for mechanization, although there is, as already noted, a danger that they may be over-relieved. Seasonal labour bottlenecks also represent, however, one of the few

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[5] Massey-Ferguson Limited. *The pace and form of farm mechanization in the developing countries.* Toronto, July 1974, p. 27.

[6] FAO. *Provisional Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development.* Rome, 1969, Vol. 1, p. 225-236.

[7] Robert d'A. Shaw. *Jobs and agricultural development; a study of the effects of a new agricultural technology on employment in poor nations.* Overseas Development Council, Monographs Series No. 3. Washington, D.C., 1970, p. 31-40.

[8] M. Yudelman *et al. Op. cit.*, p. 97.

[9] E.M. Schebeck. Fiscal intervention and employment in agriculture, *in* International Labour office. *Fiscal measures for employment promotion in developing countries.* Geneva, 1972, p. 286.

[10] V.K.R.V. Rao. *Growth with justice in Asian agriculture: an exercise in policy formulation.* United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. Geneva, 1974, p. 31.

[11] Ki Hyuk Pak. *New agricultural technology, the small farmer and family size.* Guest speaker's paper No. 4, Seminar on Population Problems Related to Food and Agricultural Development in Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 9-13 December 1974. FAO, Rome, 1974, p. 17, 21-22.

areas where it is possible to influence the supply of labour as well as the demand for it. An extreme instance is in Cuba, where 1.2 million workers from outside agriculture (as many as 200 000 at one time during the peak period) participated in the record sugarcane harvest of November 1969 to July 1970.[12] Such vast movements are of course highly inconvenient, and Cuba's policy is in fact the complete mechanization of the cutting, loading and transport of the cane harvest. Of more general application, however, is the development of decentralized rural towns, one of the many advantages of which is the availability near at hand of the labour required to satisfy seasonal demand peaks in agriculture, and this was one of the specific objectives of Cyprus's second five-year plan.[13] Another useful suggestion in this regard is that the vacation periods of rural schools should be changed to coincide with the sowing and harvesting seasons, so that both students and teachers can augment the agricultural labour force.[14]

An important part of mechanization policy should be to make the fullest use of the machinery in which scarce capital has been invested (and also, increasingly now, the expensive fuel it consumes). A striking anomaly here is that, whereas most governments exempt agricultural machinery from import tariffs, spare parts are sometimes subject to a heavy import duty. Another aspect is that the "alternative" use of tractors and other agricultural machinery for off-season work in the development and maintenance of rural infrastructure[15] can contribute not only to the fuller use of this machinery but also to the public works projects that are essential to provide additional employment in rural areas both in the public works themselves and in the subsequent agricultural and non-agricultural production they make possible.

The governments of developing countries should also promote considerably more research on the types of mechanization best suited to their conditions, and on the effects of mechanization in the specific conditions in which it has so far been introduced. They should encourage the domestic production of suitable machinery, particularly those small-scale types and animal-drawn implements that are tending to go out of production in developed countries. Aid-donors should reconsider their attitude to mechanization projects, as indeed the World Bank has already done.

Implementing government policies

Operational policies of selective mechanization are thus difficult to formulate, but it is probable that their effective implementation will prove even more difficult. Fiscal and related policies have sometimes been seen as a powerful tool for this purpose. In planning public investment projects, the distortions in factor prices caused by these policies can be taken care of by the use of shadow prices. But the behaviour of private entrepreneurs can only be brought in line with the needs of society by modifying the relevant policies.

Tax, tariff and credit policies for agricultural machinery can be made more selective. As has already been done in a number of countries, mechanization loans can be indexed to the rate of inflation, so as to avoid the result that only a part of them has to be paid back. Little can be done, however, about the market price of labour, for there is obviously no question of abandoning such basic measures of social justice as minimum wages and social security. Wage subsidies have sometimes been proposed, but for most developing countries they would be too difficult to finance and administer. Social security payments can, however, be levied per hectare (as is already done, for example, in Uruguay) instead of per worker, so that they do not have the effect of taxing the employment of labour.

But, although the existing relations between the private costs of capital and labour have undoubtedly encouraged large farmers to mechanize and reduce their hired labour forces, there is no certainty that a change in these relations would induce them to take on more labour. Some of the non-economic factors influencing them, such as the greater ease of managing a few skilled labourers and their machinery than a large and no longer subservient labour force and a large number of draught animals, have already been mentioned.

In these circumstances, institutional and structural policies would appear to be the most powerful weapon for influencing technology and employment. They have been mentioned from time to time throughout this paper, and indeed it seems that the real crux of the problem of agricultural mechanization and employment may lie in the choice between small family farms or cooperative or collective farms, on the one hand, and large farms employing hired labour on the other. This is, of course, a prior question, and not just an aspect of implementing selective mechanization policies.

As was noted earlier, mechanization on small family farms has no adverse effects on employment, but only reduces drudgery and the hours worked while at the same time increasing productivity, income and leisure. Mechanization on large farms, however, which is where it has so far mainly occurred, tends in many cases to reduce the demand for hired labour, with serious consequences not only for landless labourers but also for the many small farmers who depend on work on the larger farms for supple-

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[12] Dos años de desarrollo agropecuario cubano, 1968-70. *Economía y Desarrollo*, 4, October-December 1970, p. 29.
[13] Planning Bureau. *The second five-year plan (1967-71)*. Nicosia, 1967, p. 40.
[14] V.K.R.V. Rao. *Op. cit.*, p. 47.
[15] Massey-Ferguson Limited. *Op.cit.*, p. 29.

mentary income. Perhaps the main need, both in formulating and in implementing appropriate mechanization policies, is therefore to concentrate government assistance for mechanization on small farms, including the provision of contractual services for the use of equipment they are too small to own themselves, instead of on the larger farms as hitherto.

Such an approach, of course, involves considerable difficulties. In a few countries, like Japan and the Republic of Korea, where the size of farm is fairly uniform, there has been no great difficulty in devising and implementing mechanization policies that have provided widespread benefits throughout the agricultural sector. Similarly, farm sizes are fairly uniform in Africa, and the main problem here is identifying situations where the use of tractors is economic to the farmer.[16] But most developing countries have a dualistic agricultural structure, where a small, modern, commercial and relatively capital-intensive subsector of large farms provides most of the marketed output, and the bulk of the population is confined to a traditional subsector of small farms producing largely for its own subsistence. In these circumstances, and especially when (as in most cases) the dualistic structure is reinforced by the delivery system for government services to farmers, it is difficult to stop most of the benefits of technological change from going to the larger farmers.

Something can be done by trying to concentrate extension, credit and other services (including those promoting mechanization) on small farmers. This is difficult, however, especially in view of the scarcity of such services and the political power of the larger farmers. It will usually be necessary first to take measures to expand the small-farm subsector and make it more viable, or possibly to transform it into a cooperative subsector.

A number of countries that still have substantial unused land resources are expanding the small-farm subsector by colonization and settlement schemes. But in the many countries where this is not possible, the only way to expand and make more viable the small-farm, labour-intensive subsector is by breaking up and redistributing large farms through agrarian reform. Past experience indicates that this can only be done by very powerful governments whose support does not depend on the large landowners.

Agrarian reform may lead either to the distribution of family farms or to the establishment of various forms of cooperative or collective farm. The choice is mainly political. But both systems are suitable vehicles for increasing employment since, as noted at the outset, they permit labour to be regarded as a more or less given resource to be utilized as fully as possible, rather than as a variable cost like hired labour. Cooperative or collective farms appear to have some practical advantages. They are easier to supply with extension, credit, marketing and other services than scattered small farmers. They can provide the large-scale, highly mechanized units that may be necessary for the production of some very competitive, specialized export crops. They are also adaptable both to the present labour-surplus situation and to the future situation when the agricultural labour force will be declining and, as in the developed countries, large units will be required to accommodate large-scale, labour-saving machinery.

The approach suggested here should not be taken to imply that the existing large-scale, private farms must necessarily be abolished. The trouble is that where, as in most developing countries, a small number of large farms and a large number of small farms exist side by side, government services, including those for mechanization, tend to be concentrated on the former. Even if it has not already done so (and this is still debatable), this situation is likely to lead in the future to a considerable reduction in hired labour forces, with severe effects on the smaller farmers who, in the absence of government efforts to help them improve their own production, must continue to depend on work on the larger farms to supplement their incomes. Redressing the balance will not be easy, but it is certainly worth trying before proceeding to more drastic solutions. If government services, including those promoting suitable types of mechanization, can be concentrated henceforth on the smaller farms, the labour-saving mechanization that it seems difficult to avoid on the larger ones will matter less in the overall employment situation.

Those who are most convinced of the benefits of mechanization in developing countries see it primarily as a means of increasing the productivity, income and leisure of the millions of small farmers in these countries. In this they are quite right. Those who are most worried about the employment effects of mechanization are concerned, equally rightly, that its benefits have so far gone mainly to the larger farmers, and that if this situation continues it is likely to seriously diminish the employment opportunities of the smaller farmers.

Possible conflicts between objectives

The bogey of possible conflicts or "trade-offs" between the objectives of increasing agricultural production and increasing employment is a major feature of the literature on employment problems. It obviously arises in connexion with agricultural mechanization because, in addition to being necessary for many aspects of increasing production, this is also capable of reducing employment in certain circumstances. There are, furthermore, some possible trade-offs that are peculiar to mechanization. One is that, while

[16] E.S. Clayton. A note on farm mechanization and employment in developing countries. *International Labour Review*, 110(1). July 1974, p. 60.

mechanization can reduce agricultural employment and thus add to the reasons for premature rural-urban migration, it is also needed to reduce the drudgery of agricultural work that is among the causes of such migration. Another is that the promotion for employment reasons of animal-draught mechanization as opposed to tractorization involves the sacrifice of scarce land for animal feeding.

Almost all of the studies that have so far been made of trade-offs are purely theoretical and hypothetical. It is clear, however, that politicians are often concerned about such conflicts. Whereas a few years back, with the new emphasis on employment and other social and distributional aspects of development, they were probably ready to accept some trade-offs, they may now be less willing to do so because of the food crisis and the urgent need to increase food production as fast as possible. This may be particularly the case with the use of land for feeding draught animals, although a contrary influence may now be the high cost of tractor fuel.

It is most important to identify and measure the possible trade-offs by means of empirical studies. Some may be found to be small or temporary or even illusory. For instance, it seems unlikely that the concentration on small farms proposed here would adversely affect production, in view of the generally higher production per hectare on the smaller farms and the considerable scope for increasing production still further on these farms that is demonstrated by comparisons of, say, Japan and India. But, even if some trade-offs turn out to be real and quite large, it is better to be in a position to accept them consciously than to have to fall into them blindly.

The trade-offs are always posed in terms of the loss of production occasioned by concentrating on employment. It is usually forgotten that much employment must have been lost in the long years when production was the only aim. Moreover, it may now be necessary to envisage a situation where the loss of production could be even greater from neglecting employment than from emphasizing it. The social unrest and disorganization that might be caused by neglecting employment problems could react back and jeopardize the possibility of increasing production fast enough.

THE ROLE OF CROP INSURANCE IN THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES*

by P.K. Ray

Economic functions of insurance

The basic function of insurance is the accumulation of funds to meet uncertain losses. Every human being, whether in personal life or in business, is subject to uncertain losses through factors beyond his control. Left alone he therefore needs to accumulate funds in his good days to take care of losses in bad days. But there is a limit to the individual capacity of most people, and even of enterprises, to accumulate funds enough to meet accidental losses they might suffer, even if occasionally. On the other hand, the savings of a large community, whether a special group of individuals or of business enterprises, are by their nature often large enough to cover the losses of the particular group as a whole in a given period of time. Otherwise, in a particularly hazardous business or industry there would not be enough capital for investment. Thus, through the use of accumulated funds, insurance *distributes* the burden of loss of individuals or of single enterprises among many, over both space and time. The loss must be uncertain or fortuitous, so that it cannot ordinarily be anticipated.

Secondly, insurance combines the risks of uncertain losses of many individuals and through this very process *diminishes the degree of uncertainty* (because of the theory of "large numbers"). Under insurance, while individual risks remain uncertain and unpredictable, the total uncertainty is reduced: risks become fairly predictable when they are considered in the aggregate. This reduces the cost of risk to society.

A consequential direct economic gain provided by the underwriting of risk through insurance lies in reducing production costs. While the cost of insurance must be taken into account, this is still much less than an industry or business would have to pay or provide if it had to bear all accidental risks on its own.

The third advantage of insurance results from the *transfer of risks* from the population at large, including business and industry, to specialists in insurance. The gain to society from the transfer of risks is obtained partly through reduction in cost when risks are borne by those who have the most ability to es-

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timate them and the most confidence in their own judgement about them, and partly through the increased efficiency of producers who are highly sensitive to the influence of uncertainty. The burden of insecurity which would rest upon individual producers in the absence of a system of insurance is in no way borne by the insured as a body after insurance has been introduced. A large part of it disappears entirely, and the remainder rests upon the insurers whose capital has assumed the risks of the insured. In this way insurance has proved to be of great value to many classes of society and has made possible the development and expansion of many phases of industry that "would have languished but for the fact that those engaged with business were in a position to insure themselves against loss." [1] Insurance thus has played an important role in the economic development of most of the developed countries.

Fourthly, insurance is an important instrument of individual and community *savings*. The accumulated funds of big insurance companies, mutuals or even governmental schemes are an important source of investment funds in most countries.

Fifthly, insurance is a device of *mutual help and protection*. The principle of mutuality is observed not only by many local cooperative and mutual insurance societies organized by the farmers and small holders themselves, but by large cooperative and mutual insurance organizations, in many countries, which have as their basic objective mutual help and protection at a minimum cost to the participants, differing in this from the large commercial or capitalistic insurance companies which are run on the profit motive. The principle of mutual and social benefit is also the basis of the social insurance practised today, in some form, in most developed countries.

The limitation on agricultural insurance

It must be recognized, however, that the systems of insurance as developed today are in the main designed to meet the risks and uncertainties of large commercial and industrial enterprises and not of agriculture as such. This is partly because industry in the developed countries has been regarded as the main source of wealth and has been allocated vast sums of risk capital whose protection through insurance was essential for the steady flow of such capital. It is also partly due to the relatively much smaller and scattered objects of insurance in agriculture and the fact that farming, too close to and too much dependent on nature, is therefore considered to be an extremely risky enterprise.

Only in more developed countries are those agricultural activities which involve higher concentrated values or resemble industrial enterprises insured, often on a substantial scale, e.g., fire insurance on farm buildings and machinery, accident insurance or employers' liability insurance. Certain other personal hazards (life, sickness, old age, etc.) are also generally well covered in the developed countries. But the most important base in agriculture — crop production — still remains largely uninsured, especially against natural hazards such as hail, wind, storm, flood, frost, drought and plant diseases, insects and other pests.

Of course, in most developed countries, particularly in Europe and North America, valuable crops have long been insured against specific hazards by cooperative associations and by state and commercial companies, the most important being the insurance of standing crops against hail, fire and windstorm. In twelve European countries [2] the combined total of crop-hail insurance in 1970 amounted to over 22 thousand million Swiss francs, or U.S.$5 thousand million at the rate of exchange then current.[3] In the United States, in recent years the average annual crop value insured against hail has been nearly $3 thousand million, or 15% of the total annual national crop production.[4] In 1969 crop-hail insurance coverage estimated at $3 600 million was bought by more than 500 000 farm operators and landlords.[5]

But insurance of standing crops against all or multiple production risks, which is of far greater significance, made a real beginning only in the late 1930s, in the United States and Japan. It has since made considerable progress in these two countries, and, encouraged by their experience of all-risk crop insurance and because of the benefits to be derived from all- or multi-risk crop insurance, a number of other countries, both developed and developing, have introduced such insurance: Brazil, Canada, Sri Lanka, Greece, Israel, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Africa and Sweden. In addition, some countries with centrally planned economies, such as the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, have also their own systems of crop insurance, designed especially to protect state and collective farms against natural hazards.

Objectives and functions of crop insurance

The benefits derived from crop insurance are broadly those derived from insurance in general. The pre-

[1] Quoted from U.S. Congressional Record, Vol. 62, Part 12, 67th Congress, 2nd Session, 6 February 1922, p. 13522-13524, in *Crop Insurance in the Great Plains*, Bozeman, Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 617, July 1967, p. 9.

[2] Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, F.R.G., Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

[3] Statistics compiled by the International Association of Crop-Hail Insurance and published in *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, No. 282, 15 October 1971.

[4] Changnon, S.A., Jr. and Barron, N.A. "Quantification of Crop-Hail Losses by Aerial Photography", in *Journal of Applied Meteorology*, U.S.A., Vol. 10.

[5] U.S. Department of Agriculture., *Economic Considerations in Crop Insurance*. Washington, D.C. August 1970, p. 25.

cise nature and extent of the benefits depend upon the character and scope of the insurance. Obviously the greater the number of crops covered and the more comprehensive the protection against risks, the greater will be the benefit derived by farmers and the community as a whole. But the desirable and possible extent of such coverage has to be considered against the costs that are likely to be involved for the farmers as well as for the community.

These objectives and functions of all- or multi-risk crop insurance are discussed below at some length, with reference to the experience of the developed countries and the possibilities in the developing ones.

Crop insurance in developed countries

The main aspects involved are discussed here with reference to the United States and Japan, which have developed the most comprehensive systems of such insurance in respect of risks and crops covered and have the longest operational experience, more than a quarter of a century.

In the *United States* the economic objectives originally envisaged of the All Risk Federal Crop Insurance Programme[6] were threefold:

(*a*) protection of the individual farmer's income against the hazards of crop failure or price collapse;

(*b*) protection of consumers against the shortage of food supplies and extremes of prices; and

(*c*) assistance to business and employment by providing an even flow of farm supplies and establishing stability of purchasing power.

Protection was actually offered against crop failure only, and not against any fluctuation in prices. It was hoped, however, that the combination of crop insurance with the scheme of commodity reserves (which then formed an integral part of the programme) would "level out partially the economic effects of fluctuations in production, provide the farmer who suffers a crop failure with some income on which to live, and in years of surplus prevent the added supplies from lending their full force to depressing the prices of farm commodities."

The Federal Crop Insurance Programme was launched on a nation-wide basis during the 1939 crop year. Insurance was first limited to the wheat crop only, but by 1947 four other major crops were included: cotton, flax, maize and tobacco. At the end of the 1947 crop year (ending 30 June 1948) insurance was in operation in more than 2 400 counties and totalled nearly 540 000 contracts, representing guaranteed protection to farmers on insured crops of approximatively $421 million at a total premium cost[7] of nearly $44 million. The experience of the earlier years was not too happy. Losses were heavy. In 1947 Congress passed legislation limiting the scope of the programme from a national to an experimental one.

In 1948, therefore, the Federal Crop Insurance Programme was drastically reduced to 375 counties, of which 200 were allocated to wheat and the remainder to cotton, flax, maize, tobacco, dry edible beans and multiple crops. However, provision was made for a gradual extension of the insurance to new crops and to new areas, and by the end of 1972 the programme was operating in 1 425 counties in 39 states. There were 3 536 county programmes (that is, each county on the average had roughly 2.5 programmes).

The annual insurance coverage on crops increased from $154 million in 1948 to $948 million in 1972, premium income from farmers from nearly $13 million to $48 million and indemnities paid from nearly $7 million to $48 million. Total premiums paid and indemnities received by farmers during the 25-year period (1948-72) amounted respectively to $697.4 million and $646.5 million. Thus, over the period, the farmers saved enough to pay their own losses and in fact accumulated a little surplus, the Government paying only administrative costs. Referring to the indemnities received by the farmers, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation itself has said, "The returns in the form of financial, mental and physical health (resulting from these payments) to parts of the nation's agriculture *financially wounded* by crop failures are very real although not subject to summarization in figures and charts."[8]

Regarding the economic value of crop insurance, a study made jointly by six central states and the Economic Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has come to the conclusion that in the United States (and in other developed countries as well), where farming has attained a high level of efficiency and production is essentially concentrated on high-value and relatively less risky farms, crop insurance has been and will continue in the future to be an important factor in:

(*a*) aiding survival of the agricultural enterprise by:
  (*i*) providing a minimum level of income for the farm, and
  (*ii*) protecting investments in growing crops during a period of rising costs;

[6] The programme was conceived and introduced as a part of a package deal following the economic depression of the early 1930s, to stabilize farm incomes; the appropriate legislation was enacted as Title V of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

[7] Unlike the position in commercial insurance, the premiums are expected to cover only indemnities and funds to build reserves; administrative expenses are financed by the Government through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture which is responsible for administering the programme.

[8] Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, *Annual Report 1968*, Washington, D.C., 1968, p. 3.

(*b*) providing a stabilizing effect on farm income and on related farm business;

(*c*) serving as collateral for loans.

Income stabilization and the protection of farm investment with a view to encouraging agricultural production have also been the primary motives behind the crop insurance programme in *Japan*, the ground for which was prepared by a series of earlier schemes dating back to 1900. Since that period there had been a system of village mutual relief with the main purpose of arranging storage of crops to meet scarcity in years of crop failure. In 1939 the Agricultural Insurance Act created an insurance system intended to insure farm rent for land under paddy and upland rice, wheat, barley and mulberry trees. It was a form of credit insurance, since the landowner was insured against loss of rent in case his tenant became insolvent as a result of crop failure. Insurance was voluntary. In 1941, when the war in the Pacific cut Japan off from its main sources of food supply, especially rice, the Government decided to alter the system to turn it into a means of inducing farmers to adopt more intensive production methods. The system was made compulsory and the Government began to subsidize it.

Japan's present system of agricultural (mainly crop) insurance, called the Agricultural Loss Compensation System, is based on a law of 1947 (Act No. 185). Under it, insurance is compulsory for all farmers owning and/or cultivating more than a minimum standard holding (between 0.1 and 0.3 ha) of all main agricultural crops (e.g., paddy, upland rice, wheat and barley), silkworms and cocoons, and livestock (cattle, horses and breeding pigs). Insurance is voluntary for farmers whose holdings are below the standard minimum, for agricultural buildings and machinery, and for pigs for slaughter.

Crop insurance plays a much more important role in the agricultural economy of Japan than in that of the United States. Not only are a great majority of the farms covered by the system of compulsory insurance (in 1968, for instance, nearly 95% of farms growing paddy and about 50% of farms growing upland rice and wheat and barley were protected by insurance), but the Government shares a much greater financial burden annually in the form of administrative costs as well as premium sharing. Over the period 1947-68 the government share of total premiums and administrative expenses for different forms of agricultural insurance was 54%, 46% being borne by the farmers. Total expenditures on agricultural insurance (crops, sericulture and livestock) during the period amounted to over 530 thousand million yen, or U.S. $2 000 million (at the current rate of exchange of $1 = 265.30 yen) of which the Government paid 286 thousand million yen or $1 078 million and the farmers themselves paid 244 thousand million yen, or $922 million. The farmers received during the same period, in the form of indemnity payments, a total benefit of 360 thousand million yen or $1 360 million. Thus during the 22-year period the farmers paid as premiums for different forms of agricultural insurance an annual average of $42 million and received as indemnities an annual average of $62 million.

Out of the total insurance benefit of 360 thousand million yen the major part — 288 thousand million yen ($1 087 million) — represented insurance indemnity payments for crops only (paddy, upland rice, wheat and barley). The farmers' share of premiums for crop insurance during the same period amounted to 119 thousand million yen ($450 million) as against the government share of 186 thousand million ($700 million).[9]

Thus, the Japanese farmers receive as insurance indemnities an amount much larger than their total premium contributions. The Government not only subsidizes premiums in years of normal losses but also bears *all* extra losses caused by severe natural calamities. For example, in 1953 — a year of very high losses — the total indemnity for paddy crops in the whole of Japan was 4 101 million yen (about $15 million), 6.5 times the total premium paid by the insured farmers. The number of farmers receiving indemnities was 3.54 million, or 69% of the total number of insured farmers. In this way crop insurance not only stabilizes the income of the insured farmers, but also plays a major role in preventing a recession in the general economy. Yamauchi, a notable authority on crop insurance in Japan, cites the case of a village where in 1953 there was a complete loss of the paddy crop, and the insurance indemnity constituted formed 30% of the total income of the village during the year.[10]

Among other benefits derived from the crop insurance scheme, Yamauchi mentions in particular the following. Crop insurance has enabled farmers to cultivate land in unstable but densely populated areas with generally submarginal land, and has thus contributed to increased food, especially paddy, production. Secondly, crop insurance provides the sole security against which farmers can obtain short-term credit from the Government, as the land reform in Japan prohibits farmers from using their land as security for loans. Thirdly, it plays a positive role in increasing agricultural productivity as a result of its activities designed to prevent, or limit the effects of, natural calamities, including especially plant diseases and insect pests. Indeed, crop insurance is considered to have "helped Japan considerably to attain self-sufficiency in food." [11]

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[9] Japan. Ministry of Agriculture. *Description of the Agricultural Loss Compensation System*, Tokyo, October 1969.

[10] Yamauchi, Toyoji. *Theory and Practice of Crop Insurance in Japan.* A paper presented at the training course on "Farmers' Organizations and Food Production" conducted by ASPAC/FFTC during 25-31 July 1973 in Taipei (province of China).

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 23.

Functions of crop insurance in a developing agricultural economy

Crop insurance has a relatively even greater role to play in the agricultural economy of the developing countries. The agricultural sector in most of these countries is responsible for generating more than 50% of their gross domestic product, so that even a partial failure in this sector due to natural hazards invariably affects a much greater proportion of the population and is more a severe blow to the national economy than a failure in the industrial sector. Secondly, a great majority of the developing countries being located in the tropics and subtropics their agriculture is subject to more frequent and severe incidence of natural hazards such as drought, flood, hail, windstorm, etc., as well as pests and diseases, than is that of the countries in the temperate zones. Thirdly, agriculture in the developing countries needs to marshal all possible material, moral and financial incentives in order to encourage the farmers to make their best efforts to promote agricultural development. But it is well known that the sombre prospects of crop failure, frequently of a disastrous nature, seriously discourage most farmers, especially small owners or operators who constitute the great majority of farmers in most developing countries. Their resources are too low to enable them to take risks. It is no wonder, therefore, that agriculture remains generally stagnant in these countries despite the attempts by their governments to improve the lot of agriculturists in many ways, including the provision of material and financial resources from time to time.

It is thus evident that no sustained and steady development of the agricultural economy of the developing countries is possible without some form of crop insurance to underwrite the risks of crop failure. Crop insurance, by guaranteeing a minimum return (in kind or cash) for the protected crops in the event of crop losses caused by natural hazards, can:

(*a*) cushion the shock of disastrous crop losses in bad years;

(*b*) help to ensure a considerable measure of security in farm income over the years and thus contribute to the stability of the agricultural and in turn the general economy;

(*c*) improve the position of farmers in relation to agricultural credit. One of the major causes of indebtedness and consequent pauperization of farmers in developing countries is the distress caused by frequent crop failures. Crop insurance would go a long way to freeing the farmers from increasing debts, especially to private moneylenders;

(*d*) strengthen the position of the agricultural cooperative credit societies as a result of the strengthening of the economic position of the farmers. The credit institutions can thus be more liberal in providing the much needed credit to the farmers, accepting crop insurance contracts as collateral.

(*e*) give the farmers greater confidence in adopting new and improved farming practices and in making greater investments in agriculture for improving crop yields and increasing agricultural production;

(*f*) encourage self-help and mutual aid among farmers, which would in turn promote attitudes favourable to cooperative efforts generally;

(*g*) help to replace sporadic and haphazard grants and relief operations, which governments in most developing countries are frequently called upon to undertake in emergencies, by a preplanned and actually calculated system of compensation awards under which the parties concerned — government and farmers — generally know in advance their respective liabilities and the farmers in particular know the extent of protection available in case of unavoidable losses of their crops.

Moreover, crop insurance, combined with storage of commodities as reserves, would help to even out fluctuations in supplies and thus stabilize prices. Finally, a system of crop insurance in developing countries can be used as a channel for directing multilateral or bilateral aid.

But in order to obtain the maximum benefit from crop insurance, governments must operate it as an integral part of a scheme including other support measures, such as price support and concessional and supervised credit.

Problems of crop insurance in developing countries

Although the need for crop insurance in developing countries is acknowledged, its application in most of them presents certain basic difficulties.

Lack of basic data. A serious initial difficulty in introducing crop insurance is the lack of reliable long-term data on crop losses. To work out a sound actuarial basis it is necessary to have for each crop and for each homogeneous area, spread over a series of years, comparable statistical data of average yield and of damage caused by natural elements, diseases, and pests, as distinguished from those caused by negligence, poor farming practices and the like. For many developing countries such information (except possibly a very rough estimate of yield) is not available. Even when data are available, they must be

carefully processed for insurance purposes, both a difficult and a time-consuming task.

This, however, does not mean that the initial or "gestation" period required for collecting and processing data will be equally long for all developing countries. While the length of the period will be inversely related to the availability of such data, it could be definitely reduced if a decision were taken by a country to adopt the scheme and the preparatory work were undertaken at once. In some countries where agricultural statistics are still unsatisfactory, there is an enormous mass of data, bearing on landholding, soil classification, productivity and yield of large areas, which might be utilized for the initial planning of crop insurance.

Small and scattered risks entailing greater physical and moral hazards. An important practical problem in most developing countries is that an overwhelming majority of farms are very small, scattered, and segregated, implying a greater physical and moral hazard[12] from the insurance point of view. The greater physical hazard is due to the fact that the chances of a specified percentage of indemnifiable loss or damage are usually greater on small farms than on large ones, while the greater moral hazard arises from the necessity of having to deal with more numerous persons whose acts or omissions are likely to affect materially the interest of the farms.

The problem, though difficult, is not insurmountable. Indeed, the dispersion and segregation of farm risks have advantages as well as disadvantages. The advantages arise particularly in hazards such as drought, excessive moisture, frost, etc., which often cover wide areas; the dispersion and segregation of farms help reduce the extent of physical loss or damage. Again, areas with scattered farms are less likely to suffer from large-scale losses caused by tornadoes or windstorms than are areas having more concentrated property values. The problem of the moral hazard can be largely solved, first, by having the insurance operated at the local level through farmers' organizations or village cooperatives and mutual associations, which are in a position to know their insured members intimately and to maintain a close vigilance over their activities; and, secondly, by adjusting premium rates at local and district levels on the basis of their own loss experience.

Lack of understanding of the significance of insurance. For the successful operation of an insurance programme it is not only necessary that the objective conditions create the need for it, but also that the subjective factors be favourable. The latter include a demand for insurance protection on the part of a considerable number of people and an understanding on their part of the significance of insurance.

In most developing countries there is little visible demand for insurance among farmers, but this may not be a very serious obstacle, as it does not take much time to create an understanding of the importance of and need for protection against risks. What would appear to be really serious is the almost general lack of appreciation among farmers in these countries of the real nature of insurance.

Limited ability of farmers. Another factor which makes it difficult to apply crop insurance or any other farm insurance in most developing countries is the very limited number of farmers able to pay premiums, i.e., their proportionate share of losses. It is essential, therefore, that the insurance be organized in such a way as to keep premiums to the minimum. One way of doing this is to set the level of protection low enough to cover only farmers' actual costs, but this would necessarily imply low protection for the vast majority of farmers and might not be attractive to them. The principal means of keeping premium costs low while making the insurance programme attractive to the average farmer is therefore for the government to pay not only the expenses of administration, but also a part of the losses in excess of a specified minimum.

Limited financial resources of governments. The initiation of crop insurance thus requires, at least in the initial stages, considerable financial support from the government, but the capital resources available to governments in most countries are strictly limited and often are already committed to financing other economic development programmes. The need for crop insurance therefore tends to be overlooked, and accordingly multilateral or bilateral assistance, or both, would be valuable.

Lack of trained personnel. A further problem of crop insurance in developing countries is the lack of suitably trained personnel, particularly at the local or village level.[13] The problem of crop insurance experts and administrators at the national level could initially be met through multilateral and bilateral technical assistance arrangements, and a cadre of local officers could be built up by means of special short-term training.

A sound system of insurance can be built up only on the foundation of accumulated experience gained from its actual operation. No amount of advance

[12] "Moral hazard" in insurance means the probability of loss due to an intentional act or omission on the part of the insured person himself.

[13] The problem, however, may not be equally serious for all countries. For example, in those having extensive machinery for the computation and collection of land revenue (land tax), the knowledge and experience as well as other recources available could be utilized for implementing a crop insurance system.

work, however important it may be for initiating a crop insurance programme, can secure the desired level of perfection. This can be attained only by a process of trial and error, through actual experience in the field. This implies that if crop insurance is considered a necessity, as soon as the essential data have been obtained for certain major crops from specific regions the system should be implemented, if only on a limited and experimental basis, so that a large amount of money is not involved.

Suggestions for crop insurance schemes in developing countries

The following suggestions concerning some of the principal features of crop insurance in general may be particularly suited to developing countries:

- Insurance protection should be limited to crop yields.
- Initially, it should apply only to a few major crops, others being added as experience is gained.
- Insurance should at first be limited to selected areas and be gradually extended to others should experience prove favourable.
- Insurance should encompass all major natural hazards.
- Insurance may be compulsory or voluntary, depending on the particular conditions and requirements of each country.
- Protection should be limited to a specified percentage (say 50 to 75%) of the average yield valued at fixed prices; when the cash outlay for the crop can be ascertained, protection should not exceed that value.
- Initially, the farmers' contributions should be limited; this implies that the cost of administration and operation, and even part of the losses, would be borne by the government.
- Coverage and premium rates should generally be determined by homogeneous areas, and special emphasis should be placed on the development of the principle of mutuality and experience-rating within given administrative areas.
- Adequate incentives should be given to farmers for timely and correct reporting of the area under each crop, and for keeping losses as low as possible.
- To keep the cost of operations to a minimum, wherever possible the services of existing government agencies at the local level should be utilized but the collection of premiums and taxes should preferably be kept separate.
- Insurance should be administered either directly by the government, preferably through the ministry of agriculture, or an autonomous government institution within the central government, acting in collaboration with the provincial and local governments and with cooperative and mutual organizations.
- An adequate reserve should be built up as soon as circumstances permit.

A manual on crop insurance for developing countries now being prepared by Fao will deal with the foregoing suggestions in detail. However, it is opportune to raise here one important issue, which is relevant not only to crop insurance but also to wider economic considerations: the reserve.

In countries where a majority of the population lives on a subsistence basis, it is important that cash as well as commodity reserves be kept. The maintenance of commodity reserves no doubt involves additional expense but is worth while in view of the special benefits to insured farmers as well as to the community. First, farmers would gain not only in years of serious crop losses, when the insurance would guarantee them an agreed minimum protection, but also in years of crop surpluses, since the accumulation of substantial premium reserves in commodities would lessen the impact of surpluses on commodity prices. Second, food crop reserves serve as protection against possible scarcity or famine and thereby benefit the insured farmers as well as the public. Third, when the reserves accumulated are of appreciable quantity, they offer a measure of protection against inflationary tendencies of food prices. The payment of large-scale cash compensation in years of widespread crop failure is likely to have an opposite effect, insofar as this money would press upon the already high price levels usual in such periods.

Thus, although outright price insurance should not be combined with yield insurance, a degree of price stabilization can be secured for the insured commodities, even under yield insurance, if part of the insurance reserves are held, and the premiums and indemnities are paid in kind.

Governments of many developing countries have established or are currently contemplating the establishment of permanent food reserves as a measure of protection against scarcities of food and consequent high prices. Whether such reserves could be integrated into a crop insurance scheme is certainly worth considering.

Governments may also wish to consider whether food and other agricultural products available from countries having surpluses could, under multilateral or bilateral arrangements, be utilized in building up initial insurance reserves of certain essential commodities. These reserves would then function as "revolving stores" to be drawn upon in lean years for paying indemnities to insured farmers and, if necessary, for direct sale to the public, while in prosperous years they could be replenished through accumulation of premium payments and also by direct purchase from farmers.

Conclusion

Further progress in all-risk crop insurance will depend largely on the realization of its need by the appropriate authorities, and the removal of the basis for the scepticism and uncertainty that still prevail regarding its possibilities.

From this point of view, the experiments taking place at present in several countries are of major importance.

Commodity Note

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY MARKETS

The main features of world agricultural markets during the first quarter of 1975 and the principal developments in international commodity policies are described below.

Cereals

The most important development in the world grains economy during the first quarter of 1975 was the general easing of the extremely tight supply and demand situation which prevailed during the first half of the current crop year. The operation of the United States export sales registration and approval system, substantially reduced quantities of grains fed to animals in several regions of the world, more definite crop estimates for producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, and favourable prospects for a good 1975 crop in the Northern Hemisphere are the principal factors which contributed to the stabilization of the world grains market as the season advanced. Prices for wheat and coarse grains have declined from their peaks of last fall but have recently stabilized; this may reflect in part the recent announcement of an increase in United States wheat shipments under Public Law 480 during the remainder of the season. However, prices may be under renewed pressure should the early estimates of production intentions be realized. As of 24 March, the aggregate uncovered import requirements of MSA countries until the end of June 1975 stood at 1.5 to 2.5 million tons.

Wheat

Total wheat production for 1974 has been revised to 360 million tons, 4.6% below last year's crop but still the second largest harvest in history. World exports of wheat and wheat flour in 1974/75 (July/June basis) are now forecast at 64.0 to 64.8 million tons, approximately 2% higher than in 1973/1974 and substantially above earlier expectations. Exports from the United States will reach almost the same level as last year; a significant increase is expected in shipments from Australia, and larger quantities for exports are also available in the EEC, where less wheat is entering the domestic feed markets than was expected at the beginning of the crop year. The decline of wheat prices on the international markets, experienced toward the end of 1974, continued and accelerated during the early months of this year. United States export prices for wheat No.2 Hard Winter 13%, f.o.b. Gulf, declined from U.S.$200 per ton at the end of December 1974 to U.S.$147 in mid-March; prices then tended to stabilize. A further indication of the easing of the supply/demand position for grains during recent months is the upward revision of closing stocks of wheat held by the five major exporters[1] to 23 million tons at the end of their respective crop years. This remains the lowest level since the early 1950s.

With reduced carry-over at the commencement of the forthcoming crop year, consumption requirements will again have to be met almost exclusively from current production. However, from early information it appears that production could increase by 7% (25 million tons if the weather remains favourable. At this level, production would meet current consumption requirements and allow some increase in carry-over stocks in many countries. According to farmers' planting intentions, the wheat area in the United States will be another 3% larger than last year and 24% above the acreage sown to wheat in 1973. Other countries which have expanded their wheat area or could do so include India, Canada and the U.S.S.R., whereas the area in western Europe will be smaller. Production prospects for the Indian wheat crop continue to be promising, and an increase over last year of up to 4 million tons or 18% is expected. Less favourable growing conditions are reported from north Africa, the Near East and Pakistan, where droughts have seriously affected the crop.

Coarse grains

The latest estimate for the 1974 coarse grains crop puts world production at 647 million tons, 22 million

[1] Argentina, Australia, Canada, EEC and the United States

tons or 4% less than in 1973. Output in the Southern Hemisphere continued to expand and reached a record of 40 million tons, reflecting larger crops in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and Australia. Demand continues to be adversely influenced by the unfavourable cost/price relationships in the livestock sector and further reduced by the clouded prospects for an early recovery of the world economy. In the United States, the use of maize as livestock feed up to the end of this season is expected to be 20% below that of the previous year. Fewer cattle are being grain fed, and grain feeding is being carried on for shorter periods. Both pig and poultry numbers are down. The demand for feed has also fallen in most importing countries, although to a lesser extent, and this has led to reduced imports, particularly into western Europe and Japan.

Early in the 1974/75 season, coarse grains prices rose sharply, as a result of short supplies. The price decline which began toward the end of 1974 has continued, at an accelerated rate during the first months of this year. The United States export price for maize at the end of February was approximately 30% lower than in early October. Since then prices have recovered slightly.

World coarse grains carry-over stocks into 1975/76 are now estimated at 50 million tons, 8 million tons less than a year ago and almost half the size of the 1971/72 opening stocks. With stocks seriously depleted, the availability of coarse grains during the forthcoming season will depend on the new crop to an extent seldom experienced in recent years. However, early indications suggest that world production in 1975 could recover significantly from the unusually low level of last year and possibly exceed the output of 1973, weather conditions being normal. Planting intentions in the United States are to sow approximately the same area to coarse grains as the year before. The Canadian Government has urged farmers to increase production of barley and oats. In western Europe a larger area should be available for spring plantings, and this could compensate for a reduced sowing of winter crops. The U.S.S.R. has increased its 1975 grain production target by 5%, or 10 million tons, over last year. The dry weather in north Africa and the Near East will have adverse effects on the output of coarse grains in these regions. If weather conditions are reasonably favourable and present production prospects are realized, world output could increase by 7% and the supply/demand situation be eased further in the 1975/76 season, providing opportunities for rebuilding inventories.

Rice

World market prices for rice remained stable during the first quarter of 1975 and were well below the exceptionally high level reached a year earlier. The price of Thai rice 5%, f.o.b. Bangkok, moved within very narrow limits around an average of U.S.$400 per ton, against the April 1974 high of $630 and the April 1971 trough of $113 per ton. Transactions on the world market were substantial, reflecting, *inter alia*, unusually large purchases by Near East countries and a recovery in concessional transactions following the increase in Public Law 480 funds by the United States for 1974/75.

No substantial change can be expected in the physical availability of rice until toward the end of the year, when the bulk of the 1975 world paddy crop will be harvested. In the United States, the largest exporter, farmers' planting intentions point to a 1% decline in the 1975 paddy acreage. In the main producing region of south and southeast Asia, high producer prices are likely to encourage increased plantings, but yields — and thus the final outcome of the harvest — will depend on the supply and price situation for fertilizers and on the behaviour of the monsoon in June-October.

Livestock products, oils, fats and oil meals

Meat

During the first quarter of 1975, the expansion in red meat production in western Europe and North America began to level off. Further increases were expected in beef and veal production but at a much slower rate than in 1974, with a large part of the increase coming from cow and heifer slaughter; inventories of both breeding stock and feeder calves were being severely reduced. The effect is expected to be lower beef production from 1976. Output of pigmeat in 1975 will be sharply lower in North America, and a significant decline is also expected in western Europe as the production cycles contract. Mutton and lamb production was falling in both areas. Poultry meat producers were restricting output because of a continuing cost/price squeeze, while demand in major consuming countries appeared to be sluggish at current prices. In the exporting countries of the Southern Hemisphere, large inventories of cattle were still held.

Beef consumption was rising in North America and the major exporting countries, where retail prices had fallen substantially. Even so, the large volume of current output, together with heavy cold-storage stocks of beef, kept cattle prices under heavy pressure in major exporting countries as well as in North America, where lower pigmeat supplies were expected to lend support to beef prices later in 1975. Western European cattle prices rose seasonally. Moreover, the EEC market was supported by permanent intervention buying, higher orientation prices and the continuing ban on cattle and beef imports. Despite a firmer market, the Community average market price in the third week of March was only about

86% of the orientation price. At the end of February, unsold intervention stocks of frozen or canned beef were well in excess of 300 000 tons, and the cumulative total of intervention purchases amounted to 575 000 tons, a little less than 10% of the Community's 1974 gross beef production.

International trade fell markedly in 1974, owing to the closure of the EEC and Japanese markets and lower exports to North America. The U.S.S.R. re-emerged as a substantial buyer of meat. The north African and Near East markets were also taking larger quantities than previously but this could not offset the loss of major traditional outlets. Some easing of import restrictions may occur later in the year, but the outlook for international trade remains discouraging. The import markets will be dominated by heavy domestic beef supplies and unusually large export availabilities in the exporting countries. Consequently, international prices appear unlikely to improve greatly over the depressed 1974 levels.

Milk and milk products

World milk production during the first quarter of 1975 was about the same as in 1974. However, demand for milk and milk products levelled off or even decreased in some areas, partly reflecting the effects of the recession, especially in the United States where the CCC had to remove increasing quantities of dairy products from the market. CCC uncommitted stocks of skim milk powder rose to about 125 000 tons in April 1975; there had been no uncommitted stocks a year earlier. In the EEC, too, declining commercial usage of milk protein in human and animal consumption resulted in heavy support purchases of skim milk powder. EEC intervention stocks of skim milk powder, at nearly 500 000 tons in April, were more than twice the level of 1974. Skim milk powder stocks in New Zealand, Australia and Canada were also higher than in 1974. The United States, which had been among the largest skim milk powder importers in the last two years, did not allow new imports and recently even resumed food aid shipments to developing countries. Australasia and the EEC also made new pledges of milk powder for food aid and reduced prices for commercial exports. Hence, prices in international skim milk powder trade fell about one third from the 1974 peak of over U.S.$1 000 per ton.

Butter stocks had grown in North America but, owing to large-scale subsidization of domestic consumption, were well below last year's level in western Europe.

Stocks of cheese were still very high in the United States,although production was reduced substantially in 1975. United States cheese imports, after reaching a record level in 1974, also declined in early 1975, resulting in growing stocks in western European countries, the United States main suppliers. The re-introduction of subsidies by the EEC on cheese exports to the United States led the latter to threaten to impose countervailing duties on such imports. Both trade partners, however, were conscious of the need to avoid adverse repercussions on trade negotiations in the GATT, and the EEC eventually abolished most of the subsidies.

The outlook is for slow growth of world milk production in 1975. Nonetheless, with demand continuing slack, there will probably be an increasing tendency for supplies to exceed demand. World stocks of skim milk powder are likely to reach record levels this year and those of butter are expected to grow.

Oils, fats and oil meals

The fall in prices for both oils and oil meals, which started in the latter part of 1974, continued into early 1975. By the end of February, prices had declined, by 45 to 50% for fats and oils and by about 35% for oil meals, from their all-time peaks in October 1974. Though in March prices rose slightly, they resumed their fall in April, particularly as regards fats and oils. These drastic falls in prices reflected in large part — and particularly for fats and oils — consumer resistance to abnormally high market prices at a time of widespread economic recession in many of the main consuming areas. Demand for oil meals has suffered from the unprofitability of livestock feeding.

In 1975, world production of fats and oils, oil cakes and meals is expected to fall somewhat below the record levels of last year. Output will probably be down by 2% to about 45.6 million tons for oils and fats, and by about 6% to 29.6 million tons for oil-meal protein. These declines result essentially from a drop of 20% in the late 1974 U.S. soybean crop, to exceptionally bad weather. On the other hand, there is likely to be a marked expansion in production in developing countries this year, mainly of Brazilian soybeans, Malaysian palm oil and Philippine coconut oil, much of which should normally be available for export. Additional supplies of oils and oil meals are also available this year in the form of exporters' stocks, particularly of soybeans.

Apart from general uncertainties due to weather, key factors on the supply side which will affect markets over the coming months include policy developments concerning the regulation of supplies being offered on international markets, and expectations regarding the U.S. soybean crop of late 1975. In March 1975 a 6% increase was forecast in area of this key crop, but actual plantings, yields, and, therefore, output will depend on price relationships at the time of planting, and on growing conditions.

On the demand side, the key factor will be the evolution of import demand and consumption of

fats, oils and oil meals, particularly in North America, western Europe and Japan. While the recent fall in oil and oil-meal prices to levels sharply below those of most of 1974 can be expected (with some time-lag) to strengthen demand, this may be partially offset by continuing inflationary and recessionary factors.

Tropical and other export crops

Coffee

The rapid improvement in prices which occurred in the fourth quarter — after the reports of the producers' scheme for retaining 20% of expected exportable production in 1974/75, and the formation of "Cafe Suaves Centrales Sociedad Anonima" to support the price of Other Milds coffee — has been followed by a fall in prices throughout the first quarter of 1975, reflected by the 10% fall in the International Coffee Organization's composite daily indicator price. These falls are generally attributed to the apparent lack of observance of the retention scheme (except by Robusta producers), further reports confirming that the 1974/75 crop is expected to be the largest since 1965/66, and continued reduction of inventories in importing countries, particularly in the United States, where stocks were reduced by 2 million bags during the second half of 1974.

At the end of March the composite daily indicator price was about 20% lower than the maximum attained in 1974. The largest decline was in the indicator price for the Other Milds group, which fell by more than 30%, while the smallest decline, of 10%, was for Unwashed Arabicas. However, the indicator prices for the latter are not a reliable reflection of the market situation; Brazil has made many sales under "special deals," which involve a large discount on the indicator prices, to try to increase its market share. While exports of all types of coffee were markedly lower in the second half of 1974, Brazilian exports decreased particularly sharply. It is reported that world exports in the first quarter of 1975 were also lower.

The International Coffee Organization's Working Party on the negotiation of a new Agreement met regularly during the first quarter of 1975, and from the many proposals submitted there are now indications of the terms on which a new Agreement might be drawn up. A notable feature is the inclusion of stockholding arrangements in addition to an export quota mechanism. The Executive Director of the Ico has been requested to prepare draft articles for a new Agreement, but the major problems of quota distribution, price levels and adjustment of these prices to take account of inflation and changes in currency parities remain.

Tea

Despite cost increases, the market situation for tea remains, on the whole, more favourable for producers than at any time in the past two decades. Prices for teas sold at the main auctions in producing countries in the first two months of 1975 were 44 to 58% higher than in the same period of 1974. In the London auctions prices were 22% higher. However, the price rise has tended to level off in recent weeks in London, reflecting in part restrained purchases by blenders caused by increased costs of all factors contributing to the cost of the final product, and probably also the larger volume of stocks in U.K. warehouses or about to be landed.

Weather may again adversely affect this year's crop in Kenya and some other African countries, and perhaps also that of northern India. The rise in production costs also tends to limit output in some countries, and it is likely that the more modest growth in export availabilities of the last two years will continue. Prices of tea are expected to remain relatively firm.

Bananas

Prices on import markets in the first quarter of 1975 have been relatively favourable, reflecting reduced supplies (due to Hurricane Fifi) and cool weather in Central America which retarded production. However, this situation is likely to be temporary, and from mid-year onward supplies will again be abundant and prices could once more be under pressure. Preliminary information on Honduras indicates that during 1975 400 000 tons, 60% less than normal, may be exported, but that by the end of 1976 export availabilities should be back to its normal level.

The Intergovernmental Group on Bananas and its Sub-Groups will meet in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 21 April to 3 May to review recent developments and to consider the outlook for 1975/76 and the possibility of negotiating international arrangements to improve banana prices as well as market access.

Discussions are likely to be centred on the feasibility of a programme to coordinate exports in line with estimated market requirements and indicative price objectives.

Sugar

The dramatic decline in world market prices for raw sugar, which began in the last week of November 1974, continued during the first quarter of 1975. By 21 March, the London Daily Price had reached £237 per long ton c.i.f. United Kingdom, against

the all-time record high of £650 on 21 November 1974. World market quotations in New York fell correspondingly, from 65.50 to 24.75 cents per lb, f.o.b. Caribbean ports, and the domestic spot quotation for raws moved down almost as much. Future quotations continued to show marked discounts.

The decline in prices was undoubtedly brought about by consumer resistance to high retail prices for sugar and products containing sugar. It was accompanied by the drawing down of industrial user, household and other unrecorded stocks built up during the price rise. Toward the end of 1974, sugar deliveries by primary distributors (apparent consumption) started to fall off sharply in a number of developed countries. In the United States where, as a result of the expiry of the Sugar Act, domestic prices rose in line with world market prices, sugar deliveries by primary distributors in the three months ending 8 March were more than one third lower than in the corresponding period of 1973/74. In Japan, reduction in demand for sugar necessitated sharp cuts in the refining of imported raws, and many imports were cancelled or postponed. In general, import purchases in recent months have been confined to filling urgent needs in some developing and other countries where supplies remain scarce. Meanwhile, very early forecasts of beet plantings and widespread increases in producer prices have indicated the prospect, given reasonable weather, of a major increase in Northern Hemisphere beet crops at the end of the year, thus reinforcing the downward trend in world market prices for sugar and further postponement of import purchases.

Shortages, however, remained severe in many developing importing countries and also, for instance, in parts of the EEC, particularly in the United Kingdom and Italy. In the EEC, the shortage was substantially relieved by special measures, including a Community subsidy for the import of up to 500 000 tons from the world market. In order to limit the cost to the common agricultural fund, grant of the import subsidy is determined by means of a competitive tender, and in most cases is associated with a right to export an equivalent amount of sugar from the 1975/76 crop, free of export levy. In addition, and in conjunction with the negotiation of the new Convention on trade and aid between the EEC and the ACP countries, signed in Lomé at the end of February, the United Kingdom agreed to pay a special price of £260 per long ton c.i.f. for sugar supplied by ACP producing countries in 1975. This is higher than the world market price and far higher than the EEC target price.

For the longer term, a protocol to the Convention provides for imports into the EEC of up to 1.4 million tons annually of ACP (mainly Commonwealth) sugar, for an indefinite period and at prices to be negotiated annually within the range obtaining in the Community. For July 1975-June 1976, the first full year of operation, the quantities initially pledged by the ACP countries were reported to amount to 1.25 million tons.

The price outlook for the remainder of 1975 remains extremely uncertain, depending, on the one hand, on the next beet crops and, on the other, on how quickly sugar offtake begins to recover and the United States and Japan resume buying on the world market.

Wine

As a result of the very large 1974/75 wine output, which followed a year of record production, serious marketing difficulties developed in most important wine producing countries. Prices continued to weaken during the first quarter of 1975, and the volume of trade was below the already reduced level of the comparable period of 1974. Import requirements were lower, both in traditional markets, where supplies were abundant, and in non-traditional markets, where demand was adversely affected by unfavourable economic conditions.

Despite measures taken since the beginning of the 1974/75 season to improve prices, markets remained under the depressing influence of heavy surpluses, particularly in the EEC but also in Spain. In the Community, opening stocks were estimated at 87 million hectolitres, against 61 million at the beginning of 1973/74. Although assistance was extended both for short- and long-term storage, no significant improvement took place in prices. Distillation was therefore authorized at the end of January 1975 at a minimum purchase price of 1.58 u.a. per degree hectolitre, but the total volume of wine for which this facility was offered was limited to about 4.6 million hectolitres. The amount was considered inadequate by producers who had submitted requests to the competent intervention agencies for distillation of a far greater volume, reportedly 23 million hectolitres.

The prospects of little relief to the depressed market led to considerable pressure from producers' organizations in certain Community countries to limit imports of wine, not only from third countries but also from other Community countries. In late March, imports of wine into France from Italy were suspended until 28 April, when the EEC Council of Ministers was next scheduled to meet. However, at the request of the Italian Government, this obstacle to free circulation within the EEC, as called for in the Community regulations governing the common market organization for wine, was to be considered as a matter of urgency by an extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers to be convened on 15 April, with the likelihood that further distillation would be authorized in order to absorb some of the excess supplies on the French and Italian markets.

Citrus fruit

Revised forecasts issued in the first quarter of 1975 indicated reduced export availabilities of citrus fruit in the Mediterranean region, mainly because of smaller availabilities of Spanish oranges and Moroccan oranges and clementines. Despite these reductions, and attempts by individual countries to regulate shipments in order to obtain remunerative returns, citrus prices showed little improvement during the first months of 1975, as demand in major European markets remained weak. Prices of oranges have been depressed, and preferential tariff treatment in the EEC on orange imports from Spain was again temporarily withdrawn in January and March, while compensatory charges were levied on orange imports from Algeria from mid-January to mid-February. Prices advanced sharply toward the end of March, when supplies declined. It is expected that prices of oranges and grapefruit will be firmer during the remainder of the winter marketing period.

In the United States, record 1974/75 orange and lemon crops, in combination with large carry-over stocks of most processed items, have exerted downward pressure on prices and are likely to keep unit returns to growers below the levels of a year earlier. By contrast, with a crop 10% lower and good domestic and export demand, grapefruit prices have advanced and are expected to remain above those of a year earlier.

The Steering Sub-Group of the Intergovernmental Group on Citrus Fruit at its Third Session in Rome on 18-21 March 1975 concluded that the world citrus economy would continue to be confronted with grave problems of low prices, due to weakening of demand and further expansion of production. It suggested that consideration be given to setting up regional sub-groups within the framework of the Intergovernmental Group to discuss special regional problems and measures to deal with them. All producing countries were urged to plan their production on the basis of long-term demand and trade possibilities, taking into consideration the quality requirements of market outlets. The multilateral trade negotiations in GATT were considered a good opportunity for importing countries to improve access for citrus fruit and products to their markets, particularly if import potential existed or consumption levels were relatively low.

Agricultural raw materials

Jute

The first quarter of 1975 witnessed yet another sharp reduction in demand for jute and jute goods, reflecting the adverse effects of the recession, particularly on the market for carpet backing, and continued intense competition from synthetics. Bangladesh exports of raw jute and jute goods during the first seven months of 1974/75 were much smaller, and sales continued to decline as the season progressed. Indian exports of goods were badly affected by a 47-day mill strike, which caused a sharp rise in prices of jute goods (which further aggravated the weakening of demand due to the recession) and a reduction in domestic prices of raw jute due to virtual stoppage of purchases by the mills. When the strike ended in mid-February, prices of jute goods moved downward, but their competitive position vis-à-vis synthetics continued to be so poor that an Indian Government delegation which visited the United States in February recommended the immediate abolition of the remaining export duties on carpet backing in an attempt to improve jute's position.

In both India and Bangladesh the low producer prices for jute, compared to those for rice and other foodstuffs, caused a sharp fall in acreage sown to jute last year, and further deterioration in the domestic price relationship this season is expected to result in a continued switch from jute to rice. Production of jute is therefore likely to be down again in 1975/76.

The Bangladesh export price of raw jute has been held at £200 f.o.b. per long ton, despite the fact that jute is reportedly being sold at a loss. On the international market, however, the price continues to be considered excessive by consumers, owing to the lower prices of synthetic substitutes, and it is reported that raw jute from other countries is being offered at substantial discounts, as is Bangladesh jute held by overseas traders.

In mid-March, the Bangladesh Government announced its annual jute policy. Faced with the dilemma that a price high enough to encourage growers would be too high in relation to any conceivable export price, whereas a low price would serve to further discourage growers, the Government abolished the minimum price to growers and threatened further nationalization if the private sector failed to give growers a fair price this season.

Sisal and henequen

Preliminary estimates indicate that output of sisal and henequen in 1974 slightly exceeded that of 1973. Larger production in Kenya (especially of hand-decorticated peasant sisal) and in Angola, stimulated by ruling high prices, more than offset a further reduction of output in Tanzania, due to persistent drought, shortage of power and of oil, and continued difficulties in finding leaf cutters. Exports of fibre, however, fell by nearly 7% over the previous year, as the 1973 Venezuelan exports were made out of stocks, once for all, and exports of padding fibre from Mexico ceased in 1974.

Demand for agricultural twines declined in the latter part of 1974 in most western European countries and in North America, with hay harvests lower than expected and a larger carry-over of twines. Moreover, the prevailing high price of the fibre throughout the year further stimulated the output of polypropylene twines in consuming countries, which have now begun to reduce their imports of fibre considerably.

Stocks of fibre were thus accumulating in the main producing countries, with depressing effects on prices. East African Rejects, for example, which had remained stable at U.S.$1 070 per ton c.i.f. Europe since June 1974, began to fall in mid-February 1975 and were quoted at $715 or lower by the end of March. This is not, however, expected to be the levelling-out point of the present slide in prices, nor is it competitive with polypropylene, as demand for hard fibre and twines continued to remain stagnant.

Natural rubber

Natural rubber prices were maintained in the range of 125-135 Malaysian cents per kg during most of the first quarter of 1975, thanks largely to continued Malaysian Government action to limit market supplies. Malaysia views this policy not only as a short-term means of raising prices from their previous unremunerative levels, but also as part of a longer-run attempt to regain part of the elastomer market, lost to synthetics, by holding NR prices stable at levels competitive with SR. The immediate success of the Malaysian action, together with the continued poor prospects for elastomer demand due to the world-wide recession, was probably instrumental in persuading Indonesia and Thailand to agree, in principle, to the creation of an international buffer stock and supporting national production rationalization measures. The details of these measures will be discussed by the members of the Association of NR-Producing Countries at a meeting of the Expert Group in May.

Fishery products

Provisional estimates now becoming available indicate that the world catch of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in 1974 was over 69 million tons, some 6% higher than in 1973 and only a few hundred thousand tons short of the record 1971 catch. The main factors influencing the sharp recovery were increased landings from the southeast Pacific anchoveta fishery and higher production by most of the eastern European centrally planned countries; catches of countries bordering the North Atlantic were in general lower than in 1973, although Denmark and Iceland were notable exceptions. Regardless of changes in the catch level, the fishing industry in almost all countries recorded lower profitability in 1974, as costs increased rapidly while sales met greater consumer resistance.

The situation at the end of 1974 was generally one of high inventories, declining profits and industries seeking special government measures. These trends have continued into 1975. There is as yet no sign of any sustained recovery in the market for ground-fish, and inventories in the main producing countries are still high. Tuna also continues to be abundant, with ex-vessel prices showing little change from a year ago. While it is as yet too early to forecast the probable level of tuna landings in 1975, production of the main ground-fish species will be limited by quota regulations in the North Atlantic and an agreement between the United States and Japan to reduce fishing for Alaska pollack in the North Pacific.

Recent reports from the United States indicate a revival of buying interest and higher prices for frozen shrimp, but it is premature to say if these more buoyant market conditions are temporary adjustments or represent a more permanent resumption of the previously rapid growth in the market for this product. Present indications are that the 1974 improvement in the Peruvian anchoveta fishery is being maintained, although the market for fish meal remains dull.

SYMBOLS:

... Data not available
* Unofficial figures
— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable
( ) Data excluded from totals
F FAO estimate

N.B. - In the production tables, the totals include also data for producing countries not listed in the tables.

PRODUCTION - PRODUCCION

Table 1. - Copra: Production, 1961-65, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 1. - Coprah: Production, 1961-65, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	1961-65	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
WORLD	**3 547**	**3 488**	**3 477**	**3 560**	**3 896**	**4 361**	**3 744**	**3 589**
AFRICA	**142**	**148**	**148**	**149**	**151**	**146**	**153**	**155**
Comoro Islands	3	*4	5 F	4	5	5 F	6 F	6 F
Ivory Coast	1	6 F	6 F	7 F	8	9 F	9 F	9 F
Mozambique	56	60	54	*60	*62	*54	*63	*63
Nigeria	10	10 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F
Tanzania	31	28 F	36 F	31 F	26 F	27 F	27 F	28 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**234**	**226**	**227**	**192**	**211**	**208**	**201**	**197**
Dominican Republic	7	7	7 F	8 F	8 F	9 F	9 F	9 F
Jamaica	16	17	16	16	19	16	13	13 F
Mexico	181	172	173	137	152	150	145	145 F
St. Lucia	4	*6	*6	*7	6 F	6 F	*7	7 F
Trinidad and Tobago	13	14	14	11	12	13	12	*6
SOUTH AMERICA	**28**	**27**	**28**	**28**	**30**	**31**	**32**	**33**
Guyana	6	7	8	5	7	7 F	7 F	7 F
Venezuela	14	15	15	17	17	18	19	19 F
ASIA	**2 851**	**2 811**	**2 763**	**2 908**	**3 199**	**3 698**	**3 086**	**2 915**
India	290	330	349	362	350 F	350 F	355	350 F
Indonesia	644	*712	*715	*748	730	762	660 F	720 F
Khmer Republic	5	9	8	8	8	8 F	9 F	9 F
Malaysia								
Sabah	31	*30	*30	*23	32	33 F	23 F	23 F
Sarawak	10	12	18	14	13	17	16 F	17 F
West Malaysia	132	154	133	166	149	133	124	115 F
Philippines	1 398	1 290	1 255	1 325	1 625	2 038	1 739	*1 504
Sri Lanka	289	213	199	208	231 F	295	*105	*150
Thailand	22	35 F	32 F	28 F	33 F	36 F	37 F	39 F
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	26	20 F	17 F	21 F	23 F	20 F	23 F	23 F
OCEANIA	**292**	**277**	**312**	**284**	**305**	**278**	**271**	**288**
British Solomon Islands	25	21	25	25	26	21	*16	20 F
Fiji	39	28	34	28	29	29	*28	30 F
French Polynesia	24	18	26	24	22	*19	14	18 F
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	7	7	7	7	9	6 F	7	7 F
New Hebrides	34	35	39	*32	35	*19	23 F	25 F
Pacific Islands (Trust Territ.)	12	9	13	15 F	10	*9	9 F	10 F
Papua New Guinea	117	127	135	129	*142	*136	140 F	140 F
Tonga	11	8	12	8	9	*13	14 F	14 F
Western Samoa	15	*14	*16	*11	*20	*21	*16	20 F
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 547**	**3 488**	**3 477**	**3 560**	**3 896**	**4 361**	**3 744**	**3 589**
Africa	142	148	148	149	151	146	153	155
Latin America	261	253	254	220	241	239	233	231
Far East	2 851	2 811	2 763	2 908	3 199	3 698	3 086	2 915
Other developing market economies	292	277	312	284	305	278	271	288

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 2. - Castor beans: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 2. - Graines de ricin: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**1 371**	**1 521**	**1 631**	**1 750**	**691**	**866**	**972**	**1 272**
AFRICA	**119**	**112**	**109**	**110**	**62**	**65**	**59**	**67**
Angola	13	12 F	12 F	12 F	5	3 F	4 F	4 F
Ethiopia	21	22 F	22 F	22 F	10	13	*14	15 F
Kenya	11	10 F	10 F	10 F	4	2 F	2 F	2 F
Mozambique	5	6 F	6 F	6 F	2	3 F	3 F	3 F
South Africa	22	8 F	8 F	8 F	14	*5	5 F	5 F
Sudan	7	14	15	16 F	6	17	11	19 F
Tanzania	19	25 F	20 F	20 F	12	17 F	15 F	15 F
Uganda	5	7 F	7 F	7 F	2	3 F	3 F	3 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**39**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**31**	**12**	**15**	**15**
Mexico	12	11	11 F	11 F	8	4	4 F	4 F
United States	23	9 F	10 F	10 F	22	8	10	10 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**371**	**421**	**545**	**543**	**318**	**432**	**500**	**624**
Argentina	8	2	1	2	6	1	1	1
Brazil	323	377	497	500 F	268	385	449	*580
Ecuador	24	*22	*22	30	21	*20	*20	28
Paraguay	11	*19	*25	11 F	15	*25	30 F	15 F
ASIA	**693**	**734**	**729**	**841**	**224**	**294**	**299**	**402**
China	124 F	175 F	175 F	183 F	46 F	72 F	77 F	80 F
India	469	453	426	529	105	154	145	235
Iran	16	17 F	17 F	17 F	10	9 F	9 F	9 F
Pakistan	23	38 F	38 F	41 F	8	12 F	13 F	14 F
Thailand	39	42	42	*41	46	41	48	*55
EUROPE	**27**	**19**	**19**	**21**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Romania	21	19	19	21	14	10	10	10 F
U.S.S.R.	**123**	**212**	**206**	***212**	**37**	**53**	**89**	***154**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**48**	**17**	**18**	**18**	**40**	**13**	**15**	**15**
North America	23	9	10	10	22	8	10	10
Western Europe	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other developed market economies	22	8	8	8	14	5	5	5
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 049**	**1 094**	**1 212**	**1 313**	**551**	**716**	**779**	**1 010**
Africa	86	90	86	86	38	43	43	43
Latin America	387	434	559	557	327	436	505	629
Near East	27	31	32	33	20	27	21	29
Far East	543	538	533	637	166	211	211	311
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**274**	**410**	**404**	**419**	**100**	**137**	**178**	**246**
Asia	129	179	179	187	48	74	79	82
Europe and U.S.S.R.	146	231	225	233	52	63	99	164

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 3. - Groundnuts (in shell): Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 3. - Arachides (non décortiquées): Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**18 213**	**19 631**	**18 625**	**18 743**	**15 834**	**15 958**	**17 068**	**17 912**
AFRICA	**6 402**	**7 204**	**6 596**	**7 193**	**5 313**	**4 900**	**4 088**	**5 634**
Cameroon	134	200 F	200 F	250 F	112	181	166	230 F
Central African Republic	77	105 F	110 F	110 F	62	85 F	90 F	90 F
Chad	176	55	80 F	140 F	140	45	50 F	50 F
Dahomey	75	83	83	87 F	27	42	42	53 F
Egypt	20	16	14	16 F	43	31	28	30 F
Gambia	139	173 F	175 F	177 F	97	*115	137 F	140 F
Ghana	55	99	105	108 F	44	89	122	125 F
Ivory Coast	56	52	50 F	50 F	28	42	24	45 F
Madagascar	40	46	46 F	46 F	37	51	40 F	50 F
Mali	168	250 F	200 F	250 F	136	*150	*100	180 F
Niger	325	419	360	300	208	260	80	180
Nigeria	1 842	1 439	900 F	1 200 F	1 858	945	350 F	600 F
Rhodesia	157	170 F	170 F	170 F	103	130 F	130 F	130 F
Senegal	1 059	1 087	1 045	1 000 F	1 010	587	760	900 F
South Africa	301	351	235	364	225	420	207	561
Sudan	313	690	725 F	*811	329	568	543	991
Tanzania	45	40 F	50 F	50 F	45	29	35 F	35 F
Uganda	153	185 F	185 F	185 F	128	180 F	170 F	170 F
Upper Volta	111	125	167	150 F	59	60	63	75 F
Zaire	222	468	514	566 F	133	255	280	308
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**718**	**746**	**736**	**744**	**1 051**	**1 651**	**1 726**	**1 809**
Dominican Republic	50	*77	*75	*85	48	*90	*81	*75
Mexico	72	47	35	*40	91	63	49	*50
United States	569	602	605	596	890	1 485	1 576	1 664
SOUTH AMERICA	**796**	**1 118**	**947**	**764**	**1 007**	**1 264**	**1 085**	**830**
Argentina	291	294	379	345	357	252	440	290
Brazil	461	759	506	350 F	610	956	588	479
Paraguay	15	22 F	17	23 F	13	17	14	16 F
ASIA	**10 261**	**10 515**	**10 303**	**10 002**	**8 414**	**8 075**	**10 105**	**9 585**
Bangladesh	10	23	22 F	*24	13	31	28	*34
Burma	545	601	372	380 F	356	391	459	500 F
China	1 811 F	2 126 F	2 173 F	2 189 F	2 071 F	2 494 F	2 697 F	2 700 F
India	7 226	6 990	6 900	*6 560	5 125	4 092	5 798	*5 200
Indonesia	363	356	407	420 F	417	470	505	530 F
Japan	64	52	48	46	139	115	97	100 F
Pakistan	16	31	38	38 F	19	44	54	*50
Philippines	22	*33	33	35 F	13	14	18	13 F
Thailand	86	*146	*145	*145	117	210	*221	*233
EUROPE	**15**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**27**	**19**	**23**	**23**
Greece	3	4	3	3	5	8	9	9 F
Spain	5	3	4	4 F	8	5	8	8 F
OCEANIA	**20**	**38**	**33**	**31**	**21**	**49**	**41**	**32**
Australia	16	34	29	26	18	46	39	29
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**968**	**1 052**	**930**	**1 048**	**1 310**	**2 102**	**1 953**	**2 392**
North America	569	602	605	598	890	1 485	1 576	1 664
Western Europe	14	8	8	9	26	16	20	20
Oceania	16	34	29	26	18	46	39	29
Other developed market economies	369	408	287	415	376	555	319	679
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**15 394**	**16 403**	**15 470**	**15 455**	**12 413**	**11 313**	**12 368**	**12 769**
Africa	5 761	6 141	5 616	5 995	4 706	3 867	3 299	4 039
Latin America	945	1 262	1 078	910	1 169	1 430	1 235	975
Near East	356	748	780	867	418	684	655	1 101
Far East	8 328	8 248	7 992	7 678	6 117	5 329	7 175	6 652
Other developing market economies	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**1 851**	**2 176**	**2 224**	**2 241**	**2 111**	**2 543**	**2 748**	**2 751**
Asia	1 849	2 174	2 223	2 239	2 109	2 540	2 745	2 748
Europe and U.S.S.R.	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 4. - Sesame seed: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 4. - Graines de sésame: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				*1 000 metric tons*			
WORLD	**5 630**	**6 429**	**6 264**	**6 208**	**1 688**	**1 899**	**1 974**	**2 012**
AFRICA	**1 017**	**1 890**	**1 556**	**1 548**	**369**	**610**	**509**	**553**
Cameroon	7	16 F	16 F	16 F	3	6 F	6 F	6 F
Egypt	20	18	15	18 F	20	24	21	23 F
Ethiopia	78	165 F	165 F	165 F	31	*105 F	*100	110 F
Nigeria	234	213 F	213 F	220 F	57	62 F	62 F	65 F
Somalia	15	25	20 F	20 F	5	8 F	6 F	6 F
Sudan	420	1 196	871	*851	178	340	245	271
Tanzania	37	43 F	43 F	43 F	11	8	11 F	11 F
Uganda	97	66 F	66 F	66 F	33	17 F	17 F	17 F
Upper Volta	20	34	35 F	35 F	5	6	5 F	6 F
Zaire	12	8	9	10 F	3	3	3	3
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**262**	**283**	**247**	**267**	**170**	**159**	**169**	**185**
Guatemala	2	8	8 F	9 F	1	10	*9	*9
Mexico	247	262	225	*243	160	139	150	*165
Nicaragua	9	8	7 F	8 F	6	4	4 F	4 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**130**	**158**	**192**	**202**	**77**	**92**	**106**	**104**
Colombia	57	43	35	45	36	28	23	28
Venezuela	65	108	151	150 F	37	59	78	*71
ASIA	**4 194**	**4 081**	**4 254**	**4 181**	**1 062**	**1 033**	**1 186**	**1 167**
Bangladesh	53	48	44	44 F	25	26	27	30 F
Burma	495	497	637	657 F	76	71	122	125
China	921 F	905 F	905 F	905 F	351 F	363 F	368 F	368 F
India	2 442	2 288	2 358	2 250 F	442	385	486	*450
Iran	8	10 F	10 F	10 F	6	8 F	8 F	9 F
Iraq	11	12 F	13	18 F	7	7	6	14 F
Japan	7	5 F	5 F	5 F	5	3 F	3 F	3 F
Khmer Republic	15	10	10	10 F	10	7	7	7 F
Korea, Rep. of	8	30	32 F	34 F	3	14	13 F	14 F
Pakistan	32	30	31	31 F	9	10	12	*10
Sri Lanka	15	13	12	12 F	7	7	7	7 F
Syrian Arab Republic	8	33	15	20 F	5	10	5	7 F
Thailand	18	*34	32 F	33 F	15	*27	*29	*29
Turkey	69	63	48	45 F	39	33	26	24
EUROPE	**25**	**16**	**15**	**10**	**9**	**6**	**5**	**3**
Greece	20	12	10	6	7	4	3	2 F
U.S.S.R.	**3**	**1 F**	—	—	—	—	—	—
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**35**	**20**	**19**	**14**	**15**	**9**	**8**	**7**
Western Europe	24	14	13	8	9	6	4	3
Other developed market economies	10	6	6	6	6	3	3	3
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**4 663**	**5 494**	**5 331**	**5 279**	**1 318**	**1 524**	**1 595**	**1 634**
Africa	576	676	670	679	171	246	243	259
Latin America	391	440	438	468	247	250	274	288
Near East	602	1 397	1 037	1 029	310	476	369	409
Far East	3 094	2 980	3 186	3 103	591	552	709	678
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**932**	**915**	**914**	**915**	**354**	**366**	**371**	**371**
Asia	928	912	912	912	354	366	371	371

[1] 1974, preliminary figures.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires.

Table 5. - Palm kernels and palm oil: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 5. - Palmistes et huile de palme: Production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Palm kernels - Palmistes				Palm oil - Huile de palme			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques							
WORLD	**1 081**	**1 220**	**1 216**	**1 374**	**1 301**	**2 212**	**2 348**	**2 662**
AFRICA	**807**	**698**	**658**	**761**	**955**	**1 080**	**1 105**	**1 147**
Angola	22	*13	*12	*12	38	70 F	71 F	72 F
Cameroon	37	*57	*60	*60	43	*58	*60	*60
Central African Republic	1	—	—	—	1	1 F	1 F	1 F
Congo	7	1	1 F	1	7	3	4 F	4
Dahomey	51	*62	*65	*67	25	*43	*45	*47
Equatorial Guinea	3	2 F	2 F	2 F	3	4 F	4 F	4 F
Gambia	2	2 F	2	1	2	2 F	2 F	2 F
Ghana	15	*38	*38	40 F	27	*61	*61	65 F
Guinea	22	*35	*35	*35	26	30 F	40 F	42 F
Guinea-Bissau	13	*6	*7	7 F	4	8 F	5 F	5 F
Ivory Coast	13	24	30	*55	15	93	118	*135
Liberia	9	*15	*15	*15	7	7 F	7 F	7 F
Nigeria	419	270	231	300 F	534	460 F	430 F	450 F
São Tomé and Principe	4	2 F	2 F	2 F	2	1	1 F	1 F
Senegal	5	5 F	7 F	7 F	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	60	*48	*41	*52	37	*53	*51	*55
Tanzania	1	5	3 F	3 F	1	2	2 F	2 F
Togo	13	10	*6	*6	5	5 F	3 F	3 F
Zaire	110	*105	*100	*95	175	180	198	190 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**29**	**37**	**37**	**37**	**23**	**33**	**32**	**32**
Costa Rica	2	4 F	4 F	4 F	7	14 F	15 F	15 F
Honduras	1	4 F	3 F	3 F	3	9 F	7 F	6 F
Mexico	26	*30	*30	*30	13	10	11	11 F
SOUTH AMERICA	**173**	**264**	**272**	**276**	**11**	**56**	**64**	**84**
Brazil [2]	158	230 F	235 F	240 F	6	6 F	*6	*7
Colombia	—	10 F	10 F	10 F	1	37	*42	*60
Ecuador	6	*6	*5	*3	—	*6	*8	*10
Paraguay	8	*16	21 F	22 F	4	8	8 F	8 F
ASIA	**73**	**221**	**248**	**299**	**312**	**1 043**	**1 147**	**1 397**
Indonesia	33	59	64	72	151	269	289	334
Malaysia								
Sabah	—	14	*19	*24	1	72	76	90 F
West Malaysia	30	137	155	192	120	659	740	932
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**1 071**	**1 210**	**1 206**	**1 364**	**1 261**	**2 172**	**2 308**	**2 622**
Africa	807	698	658	761	955	1 080	1 105	1 147
Latin America	202	301	309	313	34	89	96	116
Far East	63	211	238	289	272	1 003	1 107	1 357

[1] 1974, preliminary figures. – [2] Babassu kernels.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Noix de babassou.

Table 6. - Onions, dry: Area and production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 and 1974 [1]

Tableau 6. - Oignons secs: Superficie et production, 1961-65, 1972, 1973 et 1974 [1]

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]	1961-65	1972	1973	1974 [1]
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
WORLD	**1 077**	**1 310**	**1 349**	**1 380**	**11 625**	**14 697**	**15 218**	**15 590**
AFRICA	**62**	**84**	**84**	**84**	**944**	**948**	**980**	**1 007**
Algeria	7	7 F	7 F	7 F	58	40 F	42 F	42 F
Egypt	27	23	20	19 F	641	519	539	520 F
Morocco	5	7 F	8 F	8 F	50	72 F	73 F	74 F
South Africa	6	*7	*7	7 F	49	105	98	138
Tanzania	6	19 F	19 F	19 F	15	43	40 F	40 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**54**	**54**	**60**	**62**	**1 324**	**1 445**	**1 519**	**1 692**
Canada	4	3	4	4 F	104	80	88	88 F
United States	39	39	43	45	1 167	1 288	1 347	1 517
SOUTH AMERICA	**86**	**99**	**105**	**108**	**739**	**897**	**992**	**1 021**
Argentina	12	17	19	20 F	200	230	286	291 F
Bolivia	6	6	*6	6 F	27	40	*41	42 F
Brazil	44	48 F	49	50 F	216	280 F	312	318 F
Chile	5	*3	*3	*4	124	*50	*48	*54
Colombia	8	11	11 F	12 F	30	44	45 F	46 F
Peru	5	7	7	7 F	89	162	177	170 F
Venezuela	2	2	2	2 F	27	48	35	50 F
ASIA	**578**	**745**	**763**	**775**	**5 131**	**6 951**	**7 000**	**7 115**
Bangladesh	25	31	31	31	137	160	156	149
Burma	18	20	22	23 F	76	106	127	130 F
China [2]	126 F	176 F	181 F	186 F	1 575 F	2 033 F	2 131 F	2 181 F
India	158	194 F	198 F	200 F	1 260	1 500 F	1 510 F	1 500 F
Iran	14	16 F	18 F	18 F	110	258	306	310 F
Iraq	9	14	15 F	16 F	58	78	82	100 F
Israel	2	2	3	3 F	30	49	57	53 F
Japan	32	30	29	30 F	768	1 103	994	1 000 F
Korea, Rep. of	2	5	4 F	5 F	26	120	100	100 F
Pakistan	16	24	18	18 F	137	253	187	196 F
Syrian Arab Republic	4	7	7	6	35	81	99	102
Turkey	54	60	62	60 F	460	575	610	635
EUROPE	**226**	**232**	**231**	**245**	**3 046**	**3 676**	**3 787**	**3 817**
Bulgaria	10	10	9	9 F	85	79	76	77 F
Czechoslovakia	11	10 F	10 F	10 F	124	148	144	160 F
France	13	8 F	8 F	8 F	220	143	136	132
German Dem. Rep.	4	3	3	3 F	58	83	45	45 F
Greece	12	11 F	10	11 F	96	128 F	184 F	121 F
Hungary	13	11	9	10 F	131	171	144	154 F
Italy	23	21	21	22	409	418	444	496
Netherlands	7	9	11	11	206	336	380	394
Poland	22	20	25	25 F	264	326	362	330 F
Portugal	4	3 F	3 F	4 F	74	58	60 F	65 F
Romania	35	39	37	38	207	283	264	279 F
Spain	35	38	33	43	813	965	944	917
United Kingdom	3	7	7	7	68	194	223	244
Yugoslavia	29	39	40	40	175	243	277	297
OCEANIA	**5**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**86**	**129**	**141**	**139**
Australia	4	4	5 F	5 F	64	93	102 F	100 F
New Zealand	1	1	1	1 F	22	36	39	39 F
U.S.S.R.	**68**	**90 F**	**100 F**	**100 F**	**356**	**650 F**	**800 F**	**800 F**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**218**	**226**	**229**	**243**	**4 381**	**5 340**	**5 476**	**5 707**
North America	43	42	46	49	1 271	1 368	1 435	1 606
Western Europe	130	139	138	149	2 177	2 586	2 752	2 772
Oceania	5	6	6	6	86	129	141	139
Other developed market economies	40	39	39	40	847	1 257	1 149	1 191
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**554**	**704**	**724**	**732**	**4 401**	**5 533**	**5 723**	**5 803**
Africa	27	46	47	48	241	276	284	289
Latin America	97	111	118	121	792	975	1 076	1 107
Near East	116	133	138	135	1 378	1 629	1 768	1 806
Far East	315	414	421	429	1 990	2 653	2 595	2 601
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**305**	**379**	**396**	**404**	**2 844**	**3 824**	**4 019**	**4 080**
Asia	142	196	203	208	1 619	2 085	2 184	2 235
Europe and U.S.S.R.	163	183	193	196	1 225	1 740	1 835	1 845

NOTE: Data relate to dry or unspecified onions; therefore data reported as green onions are excluded.

[1] 1974 prel minary figures. – [2] Includes figures for Taiwan Province.

NOTE: Les données se rapportent aux oignons secs ou aux oignons non désignés; en conséquence, les données relatives aux oignons verts sont exclues.

[1] 1974, chiffres préliminaires. – [2] Comprend des chiffres pour la Province de Taïwan.

Table 7. - Sheep numbers

Tableau 7. - Espèce ovine

Country — Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes						
WORLD		**789 771**	**1 078 475**	**1 064 830**	**1 056 972**	**1 043 585**	**1 021 016**	**1 034 889**
AFRICA		**112 000**	**155 020**	**153 815**	**149 424**	**146 690**	**146 540**	**149 732**
Algeria	XI	4 567	7 668	*8 250	8 164	8 165 F	8 000 F	8 100 F
Angola	XII	136	147 F	159	171	180 F	187 F	195 F
Burundi	XII	169 F	225	227	240	278	296	315 F
Cameroon	XII	800 F	2 000	2 000	2 000 F	2 000 F	2 000 F	2 000 F
Congo	...	30	35 F	34 F	33 F	33 F	33 F	33 F
Dahomey	...	164 F	560 F	580 F	610 F	640 F	670 F	690 F
Egypt	...	1 254	2 001	2 066	2 023	2 013	1 994	2 080 F
Ethiopia	...	18 000 F	24 300 F	24 000 F	23 930	24 010	21 696	22 320
Ghana	...	900 F	1 280 F	1 331	1 449	1 332	1 503	1 600 F
Guinea	...	300 F	470 F	480 F	490 F	500 F	510 F	520 F
Ivory Coast	...	500 F	804	833	863	894	920 F	950 F
Kenya	...	2 831	4 056	3 700 F	3 515 F	3 339 F	3 172 F	3 200 F
Lesotho	IX	1 561	1 474	1 655	1 700 F	1 682	1 557	1 600 F
Libyan Arab Republic	...	1 390	1 928	2 163	2 284	2 274	3 100	3 200 F
Madagascar	XII	247	605	492	556	498	500 F	500 F
Malawi	...	47	81	122	179	89	100 F	120 F
Mali	...	4 080 F	5 750	5 750	5 600 F	4 800 F	3 900 F	3 800 F
Mauritania	...	2 300 F	3 700 F	3 800 F	3 700 F	3 400 F	3 000 F	2 800 F
Morocco	...	11 249	16 000	*15 200	14 699	15 016	18 260	19 000 F
Mozambique	XII	71	200 F	210 F	220 F	230 F	240 F	250 F
Namibia	...	2 887	3 900 F	4 000 F	4 100 F	4 200 F	4 300 F	4 400 F
Niger	...	1 324 F	2 430	2 700	2 500 F	2 300 F	2 000 F	1 800 F
Nigeria	...	5 200 F	8 000 F	8 100 F	8 150 F	7 700 F	7 550 F	7 545 F
Rhodesia	...	309	445 F	450 F	460 F	470 F	480 F	490 F
Rwanda	VII	237	227	200 F	188	202	243	258 F
Senegal	...	506 F	1 350 F	1 380 F	1 400 F	1 100 F	980 F	1 075 F
South Africa	VI	33 237	36 059	34 286	30 564	30 237	30 742	31 000 F
Sudan	...	5 660	12 678	12 700 F	12 400 F	12 000 F	12 000 F	11 900
Swaziland	VIII-IX	27	37	40	43	37	38	40 F
Tanzania	...	2 332	2 825	2 823	2 800 F	2 750 F	2 700 F	2 850 F
Togo	X-XII	264	*622	*619	*695	700 F	710 F	715 F
Tunisia	...	2 462	3 300 F	3 200 F	3 100 F	3 100 F	3 200 F	3 300 F
Uganda	XII	1 063	768	855	827	800 F	750 F	750 F
Upper Volta	...	590 F	1 475 F	1 500 F	1 525 F	1 450 F	1 050 F	1 065 F
Zaire	XII	389	522	646	687	689	700	730
NORTH and CENT. AMERICA		**38 988**	**29 732**	**28 281**	**26 933**	**26 114**	**25 296**	**24 180**
Canada	XII	1 176	620	616	670	617	605	605 F
Cuba	XII	177 F	270 F	280 F	290 F	300 F	310 F	318 F
Dominican Republic	VI	27	44 F	45 F	46	47 F	48 F	49 F
El Salvador	...	5	3 F	3 F	3 F	4 F	4 F	4 F
Greenland	XI	15	32	32	33	34	20	21 F
Guadeloupe	...	8	4	4	5	5	5	5 F
Guatemala	III	735	550	631	603	631	*650	650 F
Haiti	...	52	68 F	69 F	71 F	73 F	75 F	77 F
Martinique	XII	22	30 F	33 F	36 F	40	33	33
Mexico	...	5 041	6 706	6 113	5 320	5 480	5 644	5 844 F
United States	I	31 565	21 238	20 288	19 686	18 710	17 724	16 394
SOUTH AMERICA		**123 603**	**125 808**	**121 911**	**117 507**	**115 236**	**116 487**	**118 483**
Argentina	VI	52 940 F	44 320	*43 000	*41 000	40 000	40 000	*41 500
Bolivia	X	7 224	6 723	6 380	6 962	7 144	7 326	7 508
Brazil	XII	14 427	24 606	24 449	24 270	*25 000	*25 500	*26 000
Chile	...	5 789	*6 500	*6 400	5 907	5 529	5 353	5 094
Colombia	XII	1 153	1 818	1 962	2 025	2 036	2 000 F	2 075 F
Ecuador	...	1 720	1 830 F	1 860 F	1 900 F	*1 980	*2 020	*2 060
Falkland Islands	V	603	623	629	637	634	634 F	634 F
Guyana	...	44	98	99	99	100	102	108 F
Paraguay	...	207	363 F	325	325	341	347	347 F
Peru	...	17 515	16 220	16 811	17 063	16 918	17 200 F	17 601 F
Uruguay	V	21 935	22 606	19 893	17 220	15 452	15 902	15 373
Venezuela	...	101	99	101	96	99	99	100
ASIA		**173 105**	**263 037**	**263 161**	**263 159**	**266 578**	**271 255**	**273 488**
Afghanistan	...	14 000	21 700 F	19 000 F	15 600	16 000 F	16 500 F	17 000 F
Bangladesh	...	400 F	710 F	720 F	700 F	680 F	700 F	728 F
Burma	III	25	183	177	172	198	200 F	214 F
China	...	31 070	70 300 F	70 600 F	71 000 F	71 300 F	72 000 F	72 967 F
Cyprus	XII	298	405	418	435	468	480	430

Table 7. - Sheep numbers *(concluded)* **Tableau 7. - Espèce ovine** *(fin)*

Country — Pays	Date of enumeration	Oct. - Sept. 1947/48-1951/52	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
		Thousand head - Milliers de têtes						
ASIA *(continued)*								
India	X	36 824	41 100 F	40 800 F	40 600 F	40 395	40 200 F	40 000 F
Indonesia	XII	2 620 F	3 720 F	3 362	3 146	2 997	3 207	3 223 F
Iran	X	11 727 F	*34 000	35 000 F	35 500 F	36 000 F	37 000 F	38 000 F
Iraq	...	9 072 F	12 000	13 099	14 500 F	16 000 F	15 500 F	15 500 F
Israel	XII	53	197	195	189	184	185	185
Japan	II	402	64	22	26	27	19	19 F
Jordan	...	235	854	664	691	723	650 F	670 F
Lebanon	...	55 F	213	244	242	239	226	227 F
Malaysia								
West Malaysia	VII	21	39	38	41 F	41 F	41 F	41 F
Mongolia	XII	10 968	12 091	12 631	13 312	13 420	*13 717	*14 077
Pakistan	...	8 000 F	14 660 F	15 320 F	16 000 F	16 720 F	17 480 F	18 072 F
Sri Lanka	VI	62	28	26	29	29	27	27 F
Syrian Arab Republic	XII	2 968	5 963	6 112	5 455	5 166	4 840	5 938
Turkey	XII	24 282	36 587	36 351	36 471	36 760	38 806	36 608
Yemen, Democratic	...	194	208 F	210 F	215 F	220 F	225 F	230 F
EUROPE		**119 826**	**129 743**	**126 644**	**125 178**	**125 250**	**125 630**	**125 255**
Albania	XII	1 633	1 269	1 277	1 201	1 163	1 163 F	1 163 F
Austria	XII	399	126	121	113	112	119	136
Belgium	V	165	84	85	66	66	79	74
Bulgaria	I	8 377	9 652	9 223	9 678	10 127	9 921	9 765
Czechoslovakia	I	554	906	977	981	932	889	842
Denmark	VII	61	90	70	57	52	52 F	57 F
Finland	VI	1 102	159	189	175	155	145	145 F
France	X	7 499	9 794	10 037	10 239	10 115	10 191	10 324
German Dem. Rep.	XII	927	1 794	1 696	1 598	1 607	1 657	1 657 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	XII	2 034	830	841	843	850	908	908 F
Greece	XII	6 978	7 724	7 680	7 535	7 686	7 906	*8 150
Hungary	III	1 003	3 277	3 024	2 657	2 271	2 259	1 813
Iceland	I-XII	425	820	780	736	786	829	845 F
Ireland	VI	2 419	4 006	4 082	4 189	4 260	4 213	4 213 F
Italy	I	10 187	8 206	8 138	7 948	7 846	7 770	7 890 F
Luxembourg	V	4	5	3	4	3	4	4
Malta	IX	22	9	8	8	7	7	*6
Netherlands	V	404	554	610	572	592	657	674 F
Norway	VI-VII	1 819	1 874	1 753	1 681	1 635	1 648	1 632
Poland	VI	2 205	3 329	3 199	3 180	3 110	3 050	3 023
Portugal	...	4 307	4 800 F	4 400 F	3 950	3 900	3 925	3 925 F
Romania	I-II	10 519	14 298	13 836	13 818	14 071	14 455	14 302
Spain	...	25 489	18 962	18 729	18 443	17 863	17 191	16 306
Sweden	VI	278	342	335	330	332	347	*364
Switzerland	IV	185	290	291	292	301	336	344 F
United Kingdom	VI	19 945	26 604	26 080	25 981	26 877	27 943	28 639
Yugoslavia	I	10 493	9 730	8 974	8 703	8 326	7 774	7 852
OCEANIA		**145 370**	**234 547**	**240 363**	**236 712**	**223 801**	**196 721**	**201 196**
Australia	III	111 485	174 602	180 080	177 792	162 910	140 029	145 304
New Zealand	VI	33 871	59 937	60 276	58 912	60 883	56 684	55 883
U.S.S.R.	I	**76 879**	**140 587**	**130 655**	**138 059**	**139 916**	**139 086**	**142 634**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES		**314 319**	**387 936**	**389 174**	**379 905**	**365 537**	**338 224**	**342 081**
North America		32 741	21 858	20 904	20 356	19 327	18 329	16 999
Western Europe		102 985	95 219	93 412	92 066	91 969	92 237	92 691
Oceania		145 356	234 540	240 356	236 704	223 793	196 713	201 187
Other developed market economies		33 237	36 319	34 503	30 779	30 448	30 946	31 204
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES		**339 674**	**432 867**	**428 358**	**421 392**	**419 936**	**424 395**	**430 361**
Africa		70 459	102 354	102 600	102 153	100 166	98 704	101 552
Latin America		129 850	133 651	129 256	124 051	121 990	123 433	125 563
Near East		88 577	134 117	133 692	132 082	134 272	137 930	138 455
Far East		50 774	62 706	62 770	63 065	63 467	64 298	64 761
Other developing market economies		14	39	40	41	42	29	29
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES		**135 778**	**257 672**	**247 298**	**255 675**	**258 112**	**258 396**	**262 446**
Asia		42 058	82 561	83 411	84 504	84 915	85 917	87 248
Europe and U.S.S.R.		93 720	175 111	163 887	171 171	173 197	172 479	175 198

Table 8. - Meat: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 8. - Viande: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country — Pays	Kind of meat — Genre de viande	1948-52	1972	1973	1973 VIII	1973 IX	1973 X	1973 XI	1973 XII	1974 IX	1974 X	1974 XI	1974 XII
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques											
Argentina	Beef and veal	161.3	183.1	179.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.5	20.3	21.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	16.2	11.0	10.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*190.0*	*214.4*	*211.9*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	110.1	124.4	147.8	138.3	133.3	121.3	86.5	115.4	142.2	143.3	...
	Pork	7.5	17.6	19.6	21.2	18.1	19.6	18.8	16.5	15.9	16.9	16.3	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	72.1	47.5	37.8	39.1	48.3	51.1	38.6	43.8	54.4	49.9	...
	Total	*85.3*	*199.8*	*191.5*	*206.8*	*195.5*	*201.2*	*191.2*	*141.6*	*175.1*	*213.5*	*209.5*	...
Austria (Com.) [1]	Beef and veal	...	12.0	12.8	14.0	13.5	13.2	13.9	14.1	15.7	17.3	16.7	17.3
	Pork	...	19.0	18.5	18.0	17.9	19.5	18.7	20.7	21.4	19.6	18.0	22.0
	Total	...	*31.0*	*31.3*	*32.0*	*31.4*	*32.7*	*32.6*	*34.8*	*37.2*	*37.0*	*34.7*	*39.4*
Belgium	Beef	9.4	19.1	19.7	[2]19.2	...	...	[2]20.6	...	[2]23.7	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	2.2	1.9	[2]1.6	...	...	[2]2.2	...	[2]2.5	...	...	...
	Pork [3]	12.0	40.3	48.4	[2]55.3	...	...	[2]48.9	...	[2]53.5	...	...	...
	Total	*23.1*	*61.7*	*70.3*	[2]76.3	...	...	[2]72.0	...	[2]79.9	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	62.8	62.2	58.0	65.9	64.2	67.8	68.8	79.0	64.4	69.0	65.8
	Pork	24.1	44.5	43.1	35.3	44.7	39.4	42.4	47.4	46.8	38.4	42.0	45.4
	Total	*51.4*	*107.6*	*105.7*	*93.7*	*111.2*	*104.1*	*110.7*	*116.7*	*126.3*	*103.1*	*111.3*	*110.6*
Denmark [1,4]	Beef and veal	13.3	15.8	15.3	16.4	16.6	19.6	17.2	12.6	20.6	24.6	21.8	18.0
	Pork	26.4	67.8	64.5	65.4	59.8	73.8	70.4	61.2	56.9	66.7	62.9	56.0
	Total	**5.4*	*19.1*	*18.0*	*20.3*	*18.4*	*21.4*	*20.5*	*17.5*	*21.0*	*22.8*	*19.1*	*17.7*
Finland (Ins.)	Beef	[5]40.0	90.2	91.8	88.0	91.4	109.4	102.0	94.8	119.9	140.3	...	...
France (Ins.)	Veal	[5]14.6	20.0	25.1	27.0	25.0	27.2	24.0	23.3	27.6	27.5	...	...
	Pork	[5]29.4	93.6	94.1	92.3	89.9	100.5	92.0	86.7	99.8	104.2	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[5]4.6	10.4	10.4	11.1	9.9	10.8	9.4	10.7	10.5	9.9	...	...
	Total	*88.6*	*220.2*	*221.4*	*218.4*	*216.2*	*247.9*	*227.4*	*215.5*	*257.8*	*281.9*	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Beef	[6]37.6	91.4	94.9	97.4	102.8	128.4	114.5	97.6	112.3	126.1	114.9	106.7
	Veal	[6]6.5	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.8	4.9	5.3	5.5	6.0	4.8	5.7
	Pork	[6 7]49.5	196.0	189.4	172.8	167.3	200.2	197.9	203.2	200.7	207.8	183.2	185.4
	Total	*93.8*	*294.5*	*290.6*	*270.1*	*276.2*	*335.8*	*318.7*	*307.3*	*320.0*	*341.5*	*304.5*	*299.4*
Hungary (Com.)	*Total*	...	*35.5*	*32.7*	*31.5*	*30.4*	*37.4*	*36.8*	*38.7*	*45.1*	*51.3*	*48.2*	*43.9*
Italy [8]	Beef and veal	19.6	62.7	68.8	76.0	71.4	76.4	68.9	71.6	73.0	76.4	...	...
	Pork [9]	15.9	44.0	47.4	28.6	40.5	55.6	48.6	73.8	53.5	63.8	...	...
	Total	*38.2*	*110.3*	*119.1*	*107.8*	*114.4*	*135.4*	*120.7*	*150.3*	*128.5*	*143.3*	...	...
Japan (Ins.)	Beef and veal	5.1	26.4	20.5	20.6	18.1	19.6	18.8	25.6	30.1	33.3	...	...
	Pork	3.8	73.8	80.2	79.9	76.4	84.9	88.4	100.1	87.4	96.4	...	...
Malaysia West Malaysia (Com.)	*Total*	*2.1*	*6.0*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	Beef and veal	10.8	22.3	23.2	24.8	23.7	28.5	28.2	27.0	30.2	**37.8*	...	...
	Pork [9]	17.2	61.9	64.0	66.4	59.6	72.0	70.6	62.9	69.1	**77.0*	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	**1.4*	...	...
	Total	*28.5*	*85.1*	*88.0*	*92.1*	*84.3*	*101.1*	*100.1*	*91.0*	*100.8*	*116.2*	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	[10]15.7	34.4	37.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	[10]3.3	3.7	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	[10]27.1	47.4	46.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	*46.1*	*85.5*	*86.7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland (Ins.) [4,11]	Beef and veal	...	32.8	34.0	[2]34.2	...	...	[2]43.7	...	[2]44.1	...	...	...
	Pork	...	113.5	128.7	[2]100.1	...	...	[2]152.9	...	[2]110.5	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	...	0.7	0.8	[2]0.7	...	...	[2]1.2	...	[2]0.6	...	...	...
	Total	...	*147.0*	*163.5*	[2]135.0	...	...	[2]197.8	...	[2]155.2	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Beef and veal	...	5.6	6.4	8.4	6.7	7.4	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.2
	Pork	...	5.3	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.4	7.1	6.5	6.8
	Total	...	*11.7*	*13.6*	*16.2*	*13.4*	*15.0*	*13.0*	*12.5*	*12.0*	*14.1*	*12.8*	*13.8*
Spain	Beef and veal	8.5	25.2	30.5	34.2	33.1	38.1	30.3	37.9	36.8	37.2	34.8	37.8
	Pork	12.2	38.4	49.0	39.1	40.7	46.0	57.6	94.7	41.2	52.2	59.7	90.5
	Mutton and lamb	6.5	11.5	11.9	13.3	11.8	11.3	9.3	15.1	12.4	11.8	11.3	14.7
	Total	*27.2*	*75.1*	*91.4*	*86.6*	*85.6*	*95.4*	*97.2*	*147.7*	*90.4*	*101.2*	*105.8*	*143.0*
Sweden (Com.) [12]	*Total*	*22.1*	*33.0*	*32.2*	*32.0*	*31.4*	*37.6*	*34.9*	*33.0*	*32.8*	*41.2*	*38.5*	*32.9*
Switzerland (Com.)	Beef and veal	[13]6.8	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.0	12.2	11.0	9.8	12.2	14.1	12.3	11.8
	Pork	[13]7.0	18.2	19.2	20.3	18.5	20.5	20.0	18.1	19.7	20.3	17.9	18.9
	Total	*[13]13.8*	*28.7*	*29.9*	*30.3*	*28.8*	*33.0*	*31.2*	*28.1*	*32.1*	*34.8*	*30.4*	*30.9*
United Kingdom [3]	Beef and veal	49.0	76.3	73.2	66.0	74.2	97.6	81.6	71.3	93.2	128.5	112.3	100.9
	Pork	24.7	81.4	81.4	73.7	81.3	100.3	78.0	72.5	77.1	91.2	70.4	65.9
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	18.3	19.5	21.0	24.9	30.6	23.3	19.3	26.9	35.3	27.3	18.8
	Total	*85.6*	*176.0*	*174.1*	*160.7*	*180.4*	*228.5*	*182.9*	*163.1*	*197.2*	*255.0*	*205.5*	*185.6*
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	839.6	793.9	725.5	743.4	904.5	849.1	805.1	841.4	974.8	883.1	869.5
	Veal	43.5	16.2	12.3	11.3	10.9	12.7	12.7	10.9	21.3	26.8	22.7	23.1
	Pork	357.3	508.6	475.1	441.3	421.4	522.5	515.3	480.4	511.2	552.0	509.4	494.9
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	20.1	18.9	20.0	18.6	22.2	18.1	15.4	19.5	20.0	14.5	14.5
	Total	*764.3*	*1 384.5*	*1 300.2*	*1 198.1*	*1 194.3*	*1 461.9*	*1 395.2*	*1 311.8*	*1 394.4*	*1 573.6*	*1 429.7*	*1 402.0*

COM - Commercial production, excluding farm slaughter.
INS - Inspected production, i.e., from animals slaughtered under governmental supervision.

Unless otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

NOTE: Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham as pig-meat equivalent), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). Data are given, in terms of dressed carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow and offals. They refer to meat from animals slaughtered within the national boundaries of the countries listed irrespective of the origin of the animals.

[1] Including slaughter fats and edible offals. – [2] Average for quarter. – [3] Excluding meat from farm slaughter. – [4] Including meat equivalent of exported live animals. – [5] 1949. – [6] Average of 4 years. – [7] Commercial. – [8] 1948-52, communes of more than 5 000 inhabitants; from 1972, all communes. – [9] Including lard. – [10] Average of 3 years. – [11] Including slaughter fats. – [12] Including meat equivalent of exported live pigs. – [13] Total production.

COM = Production commerciale, à l'exclusion de l'abattage familial.
INS = Production soumise à inspection, c'est-à-dire des animaux abattus sous contrôle officiel.

Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage familial.

NOTE: Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris l'équivalent en viande de porc, du bacon et du jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprin). Les données sont exprimées en poids carcasse parée; elles ne comprennent pas le saindoux, le suif ni les abats. Ce tableau indique les quantités de viande provenant des animaux abattus sur le territoire des pays énumérés, quelle que soit l'origine de l'animal.

[1] Y compris les graisses d'abattage et les abats comestibles. – [2] Moyenne pour le trimestre. – [3] Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme. – [4] Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. – [5] 1949. – [6] Moyenne de 4 années. – [7] Commerciale. – [8] 1948-52, communes de plus de 5 000 habitants; depuis 1972 toutes les communes. – [9] Y compris le saindoux. – [10] Moyenne de 3 années. – [11] Y compris les graisses d'abattage. – [12] Y compris l'équivalent en viande des porcs exportés sur pied. – [13] Production totale.

Table 9A. - Dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 9A. - Produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Percentage of total production [1]	1948-52	1972	1973	1973					1974			
					VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII
	Percent	*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*											
COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE													
Total milk - Production totale													
Australia	—	458	610	618	631	764	941	912	816	671	808	829	...
Austria [2]	—	167	273	268	284	266	262	244	253	269	266	262	...
Canada	—	588	666	637	726	674	643	533	523	667	607	516	534
Czechoslovakia [2]	—	[3]266	425	451	518	473	436	400	417	475	433	393	413
Denmark	—	410	399	394	386	343	337	324	343	347	340	319	337
France	—	...	2 354	2 254	2 544	2 296	2 126	1 947	1 885	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of [2]	—	1 079	1 786	1 772	1 816	1 583	1 514	1 465	1 595	1 579	1 521	1 461	...
Japan	—	[3]31	411	409	421	403	395	364	377	395	394	...	...
New Zealand [4]	—	[3]393	547	496	493	711	935	852	782	...	...	...	...
United States	—	4 359	4 546	4 371	4 294	4 032	4 055	3 905	4 093	4 146	4 139	3 921	4 122
Delivered milk - Livraisons de lait													
Finland	85	99	280	228	272	226	200	192	198	222	181	166	174
German Dem. Rep.	91	[5]310	582	607	658	579	576	538	541	603	593	557	565
Netherlands	99	369	745	782	909	747	626	554	589	786	670	584	563
Norway	94	77	143	143	131	121	129	129	139	125	131	134	144
Sweden	93	306	236	239	255	228	216	210	225	235	217	207	222
Switzerland	77	141	223	224	247	221	206	177	190	220	198	170	190
United Kingdom	98	689	1 133	1 156	1 156	1 080	1 094	1 010	1 017	1 050	1 045	971	1 006
BUTTER - BEURRE													
Argentina	100	3.6	4.1	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.1	...	...	...	...
Australia	100	13.3	15.9	19.2	15.9	20.5	26.4	25.5	22.8	17.1	22.2	23.9	...
Austria	88	1.4	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.0	3.8	4.0	3.0	2.8
Belgium	73	[3]2.4	6.2	5.6	7.5	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.0	6.3	...	...	...
Canada	100	10.4	11.3	9.9	13.1	11.5	10.1	6.5	5.8	10.7	8.5	5.7	5.6
Czechoslovakia	100	[3]2.8	8.5	9.5	11.7	10.4	9.5	7.8	8.3	10.0	8.8	7.1	7.6
Denmark	100	13.0	11.3	12.2	11.9	10.5	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.1	9.2	9.1
Finland	100	2.8	6.9	6.7	8.6	7.0	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2	4.8	4.1	4.0
France	88	...	42.8	44.7	50.5	38.5	38.9	34.5	32.6	36.8	...	...	...
German Dem. Rep. [6]	100	[3]6.8	20.8	20.9	22.4	20.2	19.7	18.1	18.6	21.0	20.8	19.4	19.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	98	[4]20.3	40.8	42.5	41.8	34.3	35.2	33.1	38.2	34.6	34.1	32.3	36.9
Hungary	100	[3]0.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.3
Japan	100	0.2	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	...
Netherlands	100	6.8	13.6	14.1	17.2	13.8	11.0	8.6	8.2	15.0	11.8	9.8	8.8
New Zealand	100	14.7	19.3	19.0	12.5	26.9	36.4	36.8	32.5	26.5	36.5	...	...
Norway	94	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Poland	63	[5]3.9	13.5	15.1	18.9	18.9	17.0	12.8	12.9	19.4	17.1	...	...
Sweden	99	8.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8
Switzerland	90	1.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	...	2.0
United Kingdom	98	0.8	7.9	8.0	8.6	6.4	5.3	3.1	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	2.1
United States	100	48.4	41.9	34.9	26.5	23.3	28.4	27.4	30.6	29.7	32.1	30.8	40.6
CHEESE - FROMAGE													
Argentina	100	7.9	17.1	17.5	15.2	18.2	20.2	20.5	20.4	...	...	...	...
Australia	100	3.7	7.2	8.3	8.8	11.0	13.5	12.7	10.9	10.6	13.3	13.2	...
Austria	77	0.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4
Belgium	97	1.0	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.5	4.6	...	...	...
Canada	100	3.5	9.4	9.4	10.4	10.3	10.4	8.9	8.2	11.1	10.5	9.4	10.0
Denmark	100	5.8	10.2	10.7	10.1	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	12.2	12.7	12.3	12.0
Finland	100	1.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.7
France	93	...	69.1	70.3	71.3	71.5	76.7	70.1	62.5	71.8	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	39	[7]11.4	[7]18.3	[7]18.7	47.7	43.1	48.7	46.4	41.0	47.2	52.0	47.4	42.9
Hungary	61	...	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.8
Japan	100	...	3.7	*3.5	3.3	3.7	...	...	...	4.6	...	...	...
Netherlands	95	10.8	26.7	27.7	29.2	27.5	29.2	26.7	26.0	33.0	34.5	30.8	26.3
New Zealand	100	8.4	8.6	7.8	5.2	10.3	13.8	13.5	12.7	7.0	9.3	...	...
Norway	100	2.1	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.9
Sweden	100	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.1
Switzerland	98	4.2	7.8	7.9	9.3	8.4	8.2	6.1	6.3	8.6	7.8	...	6.5
United Kingdom [8]	100	3.8	15.2	15.1	14.1	14.2	15.5	14.2	11.7	18.9	17.5	14.5	11.6
United States [9]	100	44.0	98.7	100.2	99.0	84.6	88.2	90.9	103.7	95.8	98.3	93.3	99.0

[1] Delivered milk, and butter and cheese factory production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter and cheese in 1970. – [2] Including milk sucked by young animals. – [3] Average 1950-52. – [4] Annual figures: 12 months ending 31 May of year stated. – [5] Average 1951-52. – [6] Beginning 1971, including farm butter. – [7] Factory production, excluding cottage cheese. – [8] Including farm cheese. – [9] Excluding cottage and full-skim Cheddar cheese.

[1] Livraisons de lait et production industrielle de beurre et de fromage indiquées en pourcentage de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1970. – [2] Y compris le lait tété au pis par les jeunes animaux. – [3] Moyenne 1950-52. – [4] Chiffres annuels: 12 mois finissant le 31 mai de l'année indiquée. – [5] Moyenne 1951-52. – [6] Depuis 1971, y compris le beurre de ferme. – [7] Production industrielle, à l'exclusion du « cottage cheese ». – [8] Y compris le fromage de ferme. – [9] A l'exclusion du « cottage cheese » et du cheddar de lait écrémé.

Table 9B. - Other dairy products: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 9B. - Autres produits laitiers: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produit et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1972	1973	1973					1974			
					VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	IX	X	XI	XII
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET EVAPORÉ													
Argentina	M. T.	541	786	863	494	717	1 149	1 176	922	...	...	...	...
Australia													
Whole	M. T.	4 167	5 875	3 923	3 715	4 942	6 780	5 440	4 912	4 970	6 224	6 175	...
Skim	M. T.	...	991	900	801	857	1 284	1 780	1 191	915	1 156	1 159	...
Canada													
Whole	M. T.	11 000	9 765	9 560	8 747	9 595	9 163	7 052	8 215	8 074	8 306	5 942	6 464
Skim	M. T.	583	926	838	1 128	1 019	916	811	239	929	980	841	816
France	M. T.	...	14 917	14 204	17 382	15 759	10 300	7 826	7 782	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of													
Whole	M. T.	6 000	37 361	34 707	34 926	28 707	29 748	30 062	31 981	32 664	34 185	28 329	30 902
Skim	M. T.	1 083	247	600	679	656	712	638	717	531	807	1 373	1 576
Japan													
Whole	M. T.	1 372	4 379	3 672	2 702	1 663	2 228	1 650	3 624	4 109	2 036	...	...
Skim	M. T.	...	1 429	*1 400	1 238	807	...	...	...	485	...	...	...
Netherlands													
Whole	M. T.	12 000	38 300	39 400	39 800	37 500	38 700	36 600	36 500	41 400	39 700	34 200	30 300
Skim	M. T.	1 000	1 300	1 400	1 300	1 300	1 400	900	1 200	900	700	700	600
New Zealand													
Whole [1]	M. T.	[2]2 000	3 311	3 511	2 845	4 542	6 929	4 663	6 005	...	...	1 140	1 950
United Kingdom	M. T.	9 000	13 000	13 700	13 000	11 400	11 300	12 100	9 600	10 800	11 400	10 300	8 600
United States													
Whole [3]	M. T.	115 000	44 309	40 888	45 094	38 046	36 657	31 641	35 703	29 522	25 317	27 736	34 263
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC													
Argentina	M. T.	527	3 934	4 346	3 195	4 768	5 828	6 562	7 417	...	...	...	...
Australia													
Whole	M. T.	2 000	2 851	3 079	2 953	4 197	5 880	4 945	4 351	4 346	5 700	5 377	...
Skim	M. T.	1 000	8 818	11 651	14 153	15 708	17 824	19 617	18 278	18 774	21 317	20 835	...
Buttermilk and whey	M. T.	263	1 261	1 509	1 354	2 529	2 923	2 315	2 328	905	1 635	2 350	...
Austria													
Whole	M. T.	...	1 195	1 074	733	1 143	990	1 162	1 153	622	502	825	1 662
Skim	M. T.	...	3 363	3 491	4 303	3 933	3 890	2 408	2 142	4 003	4 379	2 679	2 792
Belgium													
Whole	M. T.	[1]35	2 552	2 503	2 768	3 324	2 836	1 874	1 614	2 699	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	[4]1 000	9 127	8 735	12 324	6 860	5 411	3 804	3 457	9 309	...	...	...
Canada													
Skim	M. T.	2 000	12 607	11 816	17 367	13 783	12 451	5 871	5 586	14 471	9 084	5 756	6 290
Buttermilk	M. T.	166	300	273	335	327	359	174	156	303	264	203	172
Whey	M. T.	...	2 025	2 038	1 943	1 849	2 414	2 054	2 122	2 812	3 105	1 587	2 705
Finland													
Whole	M. T.	...	2 175	1 826	1 704	1 462	1 314	1 147	396	2 057	1 139	1 076	948
Skim	M. T.	...	3 826	4 543	7 352	5 233	2 749	2 611	3 867	4 074	1 492	1 132	1 820
Whey	M. T.	...	1 371	1 363	1 619	1 462	1 470	1 500	1 380	1 489	1 257	1 246	1 332
France													
Whole	M. T.	...	2 937	2 518	2 726	1 870	2 369	1 568	2 354	...	...	...	...
Skim	M. T.	...	56 987	60 004	69 495	47 300	42 986	39 272	38 865	...	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M. T.	...	1 724	1 920	2 202	1 527	1 765	1 526	1 431	...	...	...	...
Whey	M. T.	...	12 370	14 179	16 071	15 175	16 306	15 085	14 468	...	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of													
Whole	M. T.	911	3 017	2 898	2 109	2 150	2 679	2 158	2 930	2 674	1 650	1 504	2 097
Skim	M. T.	1 000	35 968	38 359	39 329	26 233	22 867	22 128	34 087	29 849	26 752	25 518	...
Japan													
Whole	M. T.	777	10 680	9 826	10 418	8 972	10 316	10 797	11 118	6 297	6 521	...	...
Skim	M. T.	[5]518	5 436	*5 400	6 042	5 677	...	...	...	5 686	...	...	...
Netherlands													
Whole	M. T.	1 000	5 900	6 500	9 600	7 500	5 600	3 900	4 700	6 800	4 100	3 200	3 500
Skim	M. T.	2 000	9 300	10 000	15 400	7 900	1 700	500	1 800	9 400	4 200	2 100	2 300
New Zealand													
Skim	M. T.	2 000	16 762	15 938	14 194	24 374	30 947	30 795	29 230	...	...	37 440	33 040
Buttermilk	M. T.	363	1 976	1 679	1 219	2 977	3 272	2 764	2 256	...	...	3 380	2 890
Sweden													
Whole	M. T.	583	228	286	312	453	189	138	208	264	208	179	154
Skim	M. T.	333	4 173	4 110	4 532	3 062	1 800	2 040	3 365	3 140	1 462	1 312	2 647
Switzerland													
Whole	M. T.	368	1 201	1 330	1 553	1 280	1 166	981	1 107	1 497	1 057	907	869
Skim	M. T.	152	2 204	2 231	2 478	1 750	1 311	983	1 832	1 684	970	717	2 061
United Kingdom		2 000	17 400	16 000	16 100	10 800	10 100	7 700	10 100	7 500	6 400	5 400	9 300
United States													
Whole	M. T.	5 000	3 001	2 947	2 533	2 418	2 212	2 056	2 589	1 335	1 314	1 163	1 824
Skim [6]	M. T.	31 000	47 979	34 660	29 478	22 446	24 692	19 970	26 403	29 357	26 433	23 957	36 312
Buttermilk	M. T.	—	2 017	1 622	1 154	1 054	1 333	1 234	1 392	1 109	1 277	1 185	1 744
CASEIN - CASÉINE													
Argentina	M. T.	...	1 036	817	477	578	622	885	976	...	...	...	..
Australia	M. T.	...	2 285	1 732	1 638	2 952	4 381	3 539	2 821	1 569	2 902	3 402	...
France	M. T.	...	1 866	1 804	2 442	1 827	2 121	1 895	1 495	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	M. T.	[3]698	3 852	3 735	2 814	4 643	6 858	6 076	4 399	...	...	5 150	4 030

[1] Condensed and powdered milk. – [2] 1952. – [3] Case goods, including canned sweetened and condensed milk. – [4] Average of 3 years. – [5] For human consumption. – [6] Excludes milk fed to young animals.

[1] Lait condensé et en poudre. – [2] 1952. – [3] Marchandise emballée, y compris le lait sucré et condense en boite. – [4] Moyenne de 3 années. – [5] Pour la consommation humaine. – [6] Non compris le lait utilisé pour l'élevage.

Table 10. - Hen eggs: Production, 1965-74

Tableau 10. - Œufs de poule: Production, 1965-74

Country — Pays	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques									
WORLD	**17 255**	**17 761**	**18 967**	**19 510**	**20 272**	**21 142**	**21 726**	**22 262**	**22 466**	**22 806**
AFRICA	**464**	**495**	**524**	**549**	**567**	**597**	**635**	**647**	**665**	**682**
Egypt	44	50	55	58	52	55	58	60	64	67 F
Ethiopia	56 F	57 F	59 F	60 F	61 F	62 F	66 F	67 F	68 F	70 F
Kenya	11 F	11 F	12 F	12 F	12 F	13 F	16 F	17 F	17 F	18 F
Morocco	34 F	36 F	37 F	38 F	39 F	39 F	59 F	66 F	71 F	73 F
South Africa	90	100	106	116	126	140 F	143 F	144 F	145 F	146 F
Tunisia	9	11	11	12	14	14	14	15 F	18 F	19 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**4 539**	**4 615**	**4 859**	**4 870**	**4 920**	**4 947**	**5 090**	**5 084**	**4 921**	**4 880**
Canada	293	284	296	303	316	334	333	319	314	*322
Honduras	11	12	13	13	14	15	16 F	17 F	18 F	19 F
Mexico	*203	*227	274	276	309	337	377	387	414	420 F
United States	3 876	3 923	4 090	4 087	4 076	4 043	4 135	4 123	3 927	3 861
SOUTH AMERICA	**764**	**828**	**818**	**863**	**913**	**946**	**950**	**1 008**	**1 008**	**1 037**
Argentina	155	175	151	167	171	172	181	190	181	183 F
Brazil	365	387	394	414	437	454	*436	*466	*473	490 F
Colombia	66	70	71	79	89	92	103	107	108 F	110 F
Venezuela	51	57	59	64	70	77	81	84	86	*86
ASIA	**4 751**	**4 812**	**5 469**	**5 680**	**6 000**	**6 221**	**6 353**	**6 527**	**6 636**	**6 675**
China	2 879 F	2 843 F	3 198 F	3 240 F	3 283 F	3 305 F	3 340 F	3 386 F	3 430 F	3 568 F
Indonesia	25 F	26 F	26 F	27 F	27 F	28	40	53	62	62 F
Israel	73	69	79	69	68	74	80	79	78	80 F
Japan	1 007	1 074	1 341	1 429	1 621	1 788	1 817	1 795	1 805	*1 655
Pakistan	9 F	9 F	10 F	11 F	12 F	13	20 F	25	28 F	33
Philippines	83	86	84	108	113 F	112	125	138	145 F	149 F
Singapore	14 F	14 F	15 F	16	16	17	18	19	20	21 F
Sri Lanka	16	17	17	20	19	19	22	27	26	26 F
Syrian Arab Republic	15	11	11	16	18	14	15	16	*18	*19
Turkey	74	73	77	88	91	96	107	123	128	135 F
EUROPE	**4 939**	**5 063**	**5 206**	**5 349**	**5 620**	**5 944**	**5 961**	**6 095**	**6 146**	**6 247**
Austria	81	78	81	85	85	86	89	89	90 F	90 F
Belgium	166	169	171	184	216	236	224	223	211	226
Bulgaria	79	81	91	88	82	89	96	93	95	102 F
Czechoslovakia	150	154	161	164	172	187	200	206	213	220 F
Denmark	90	90	89	86	90	86	75	74	75 F	75 F
Finland	52	54	57	54	56	65	70	72	76	77 F
France	582	587	613	612	628	658	647	673	720	*754
German Dem. Rep.	216	214	220	223	231	244	248	243	250	255 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	680	735	787	809	852	900	900	952	925	904 F
Greece	82	87	86	86	95	97	108	105	98	102 F
Hungary	133	136	151	155	151	182	193	179	183	*189
Ireland	44	44	42	40	40	40	39	38	37 F	37 F
Italy	458	480	468	477	514	577	558	582	621	594 F
Netherlands	242	238	210	228	259	279	265	268	285	*276
Norway	33	37	38	37	40	38	37	38	39	41
Poland	353	350	356	354	375	389	396	419	416	*440
Portugal	33	34	35	35	36	37	37	37	*38	38 F
Romania	122	129	148	140	150	160	184	194	212	219 F
Spain	284	297	292	366	413	415	418	421	420	453
Sweden	95	93	91	104	104	99	103	106	107	*106
Switzerland	32	34	36	36	38	39	40	41	42	44 F
United Kingdom	835	834	870	868	862	891	878	884	823	828
Yugoslavia	84	96	102	105	119	138	141	142	154	161 F
OCEANIA	**202**	**206**	**217**	**228**	**231**	**243**	**251**	**258**	**262**	**261**
Australia	153	155	162	172	175	185	195	201	204	205 F
New Zealand	45	47	51	51	51	52	50	51 F	52 F	50 F
U.S.S.R.	**1 596**	**1 741**	**1 874**	**1 971**	**2 020**	**2 245**	**2 486**	**2 643**	**2 828**	***3 024**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**9 420**	**9 648**	**10 201**	**10 450**	**10 889**	**11 307**	**11 393**	**11 468**	**11 296**	**11 138**
North America	4 169	4 206	4 386	4 389	4 392	4 377	4 468	4 442	4 240	4 184
Western Europe	3 883	3 997	4 077	4 223	4 456	4 690	4 641	4 758	4 772	4 818
Oceania	198	202	213	223	227	237	245	252	256	255
Other developed market economies	1 170	1 243	1 526	1 613	1 815	2 002	2 039	2 017	2 028	1 881
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**2 219**	**2 374**	**2 472**	**2 626**	**2 810**	**2 921**	**3 066**	**3 299**	**3 404**	**3 511**
Africa	314	328	346	357	371	382	415	423	436	448
Latin America	1 133	1 236	1 290	1 343	1 441	1 515	1 571	1 649	1 687	1 733
Near East	243	260	278	303	301	308	327	351	371	389
Far East	524	545	553	618	692	710	748	869	902	934
Other developing market economies	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**5 616**	**5 739**	**6 295**	**6 434**	**6 573**	**6 915**	**7 266**	**7 494**	**7 765**	**8 158**
Asia	2 964	2 931	3 292	3 338	3 389	3 416	3 459	3 514	3 563	3 705
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 652	2 808	3 003	3 097	3 185	3 499	3 807	3 981	4 202	4 202

Table 11. - Wool, clean basis: Production, 1965-74 **Tableau 11. - Laine dessuintée:** Production, 1965-74

Country — Pays	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Thousand quintals - Milliers de quintaux									
WORLD TOTAL	**15 370**	**15 212**	**15 682**	**15 678**	**16 008**	**16 158**	**15 931**	**15 681**	**14 706**	**14 597**
AFRICA	**936**	**898**	**924**	**958**	**967**	**846**	**807**	**789**	**773**	**787**
Algeria	37	47	47	56	*59	*61	63 F	63 F	59 F	64 F
Egypt	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	15 F
Lesotho	*22	*22	*22	*23	*23	*23	*23 F	*20	24 F	24 F
Morocco	52	64	72	67	*72	69 F	69 F	72 F	*92	72 F
Namibia	*30	*23	*19	*28	*20	24 F	24 F	27 F	27 F	27 F
South Africa	721	660	671	692	*705	*573	*535	510 F	470 F	474 F
Tunisia	21	27	34	31	21	28	24	25 F	25 F	27 F
NORTH and CENTRAL AMERICA	**568**	**555**	**533**	**504**	**457**	**434**	**422**	**406**	**378**	**356**
Canada	16	14	10	9	9	9	10	9	10	10 F
Mexico	39	40	41	43	34	26	26	26	27	28 F
United States	513	502	483	452	415	400	386	370	342	318
SOUTH AMERICA	**1 865**	**2 002**	**1 944**	**1 886**	**1 917**	**1 852**	**1 766**	**1 697**	**1 649**	**1 618**
Argentina	1 005	1 069	1 026	940	972	918	842	886	864	*842
Brazil	183	176	178	193	197	200	200	235 F	230 F	233 F
Chile	118	128	132	119	126	128	98	91	89	*86
Peru	60	60	*64	65	65	66	65	64	69 F	75 F
Uruguay	440	510	484	506	492	478	495	354	329	311
ASIA	**1 455**	**1 466**	**1 496**	**1 504**	**1 532**	**1 525**	**1 519**	**1 560**	**1 555**	**1 616**
Afghanistan	125 F	130 F	140	151	162	149 F	121 F	123 F	127 F	132 F
China	360 F	360 F	360 F	360 F	360 F	360 F	360 F	360 F	366 F	366 F
India	211 F	219	219 F	219 F	220 F	221 F	222 F	222 F	222 F	224 F
Iran	*103	*105	*105	103	106 F	108 F	120 F	130 F	138 F	139 F
Iraq	*70	*70	*70	*73	*73	*75	*76	*76	77 F	78 F
Mongolia	112	112	110	*101	*102	*114	*118	*115	*115	121 F
Pakistan	*115	*115	*117	*117	*117	*117	122	142	142	136
Syrian Arab Republic	66	56	67	64	80	70	64	61	55	81
Turkey	236	242	253	261	258	259	261	277	260	286 F
EUROPE	**1 501**	**1 513**	**1 510**	**1 464**	**1 411**	**1 378**	**1 396**	**1 400**	**1 415**	**1 419**
Bulgaria	135	132	139	148	145	147	152	161	165	160 F
Czechoslovakia	12	13	16	20	23	25	25	23	23	23 F
France	102	96	88	80	80	80	104	104	105	106
German Dem. Rep.	36	37	36	36	36	31	34	35	38	38 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	15	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16 F	16 F
Greece	44	44	44	43	45	44	45	46	50	47
Hungary	48	48	48	52	52	47	42	40	36	39 F
Iceland	13	14	14	13	13	8	8	8	8 F	8 F
Ireland	98	97	86	86	81	81	90	86	83	83 F
Italy	58	59	59	57	58	56	54	53	53	53 F
Norway	35	37	35	36	34	31	30	29	28	30
Poland	45	48	52	53	53	54	54	54	52	54 F
Portugal	59	61	62	33	36	35	33	32	37	34 F
Romania	152 F	157 F	172 F	184 F	185 F	178 F	172 F	184 F	186 F	184 F
Spain	144 F	144 F	144	*140	*134	*135	*128	*127	*127	126
United Kingdom	387	393	381	356	314	306	310	314	320	327
Yugoslavia	76	81	83	81	76	72	68	58	57	58 F
OCEANIA	**6 905**	**6 552**	**6 907**	**6 872**	**7 386**	**7 609**	**7 448**	**7 309**	**6 356**	**6 035**
Australia	4 604	4 254	4 549	4 503	5 045	5 226	5 063	5 010	4 151	4 000
New Zealand	2 301	2 298	2 358	2 369	2 341	2 383	2 385	2 299	2 205	2 035
U.S.S.R.	**2 141**	**2 225**	**2 367**	**2 491**	**2 338**	**2 513**	**2 573**	**2 520**	**2 580**	**2 766**
DEVELOPED MARKET ECONOMIES	**9 216**	**8 795**	**9 106**	**8 988**	**9 422**	**9 476**	**9 285**	**9 091**	**8 081**	**7 746**
North America	529	515	492	461	424	409	396	380	351	328
Western Europe	1 055	1 062	1 031	959	904	883	903	890	902	907
Oceania	6 905	6 552	6 907	6 872	7 386	7 609	7 448	7 309	6 356	6 035
Other developed market economies	727	665	675	696	708	576	538	513	473	477
DEVELOPING MARKET ECONOMIES	**3 095**	**3 269**	**3 261**	**3 233**	**3 279**	**3 199**	**3 102**	**3 085**	**3 050**	**3 086**
Africa	174	197	207	219	209	219	213	220	238	226
Latin America	1 904	2 042	1 985	1 929	1 951	1 877	1 792	1 723	1 676	1 646
Near East	665	670	705	722	755	736	724	749	743	825
Far East	353	360	363	364	365	366	373	393	393	390
Other developing market economies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRALLY PLANNED ECONOMIES	**3 059**	**3 148**	**3 316**	**3 458**	**3 307**	**3 483**	**3 544**	**3 506**	**3 574**	**3 765**
Asia	472	472	470	461	462	474	478	475	481	487
Europe and U.S.S.R.	2 587	2 676	2 846	2 997	2 845	3 009	3 066	3 031	3 093	3 278

Table 12. - Groundnuts and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74

Tableau 12. - Arachides et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis)[1] - Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées)[1]							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1973				1974			1973				1974		
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Cameroon	Nuts	0.1	2.4	8.2	16.5	4.7	7.3	14.6	—	1.1	3.5	7.1	2.0	3.1	6.3
Egypt	Nuts	2.2	5.6	*7.5	9.1	*2.3	*5.8	*7.9	0.9	2.4	*3.2	3.9	*1.0	*2.5	*3.4
Gambia	Nuts	10.6	27.2	28.6	*28.6	*10.0	*25.0	*27.0	4.6	11.7	12.3	*12.3	*4.3	*10.8	*11.6
	Oil	0.2	6.9	12.7	*12.7	*0.2	*7.0	*12.5	0.2	6.9	12.7	*12.7	*0.2	*7.0	*12.5
Malawi	Nuts	*1.9	*3.3	*14.2	*33.8	*2.0	*5.0	*20.0	*0.8	*1.4	*6.1	*14.5	*0.9	*2.2	*8.6
Mali	Nuts	*2.4	*8.2	*10.1	*22.0	*2.5	*8.0	*20.0	*1.0	*3.5	*4.3	*9.5	*1.1	*3.4	*8.6
Niger	Nuts	5.4	10.6	15.4	41.7	...	...	...	2.3	4.6	6.6	17.9	...	...	...
	Oil	*5.4	*7.8	13.1	21.3	*3.2	*4.7	*7.8	*5.4	*7.8	13.1	21.3	*3.2	*4.7	*7.8
Nigeria	Nuts	20.8	*79.6	*132.7	198.1	...	...	...	8.9	*34.2	*57.1	85.2	...	...	...
	Oil	46.4	*65.0	*80.0	110.0	*25.9	*36.5	*45.0	46.4	*65.0	*80.0	110.0	*25.9	*36.5	*45.0
Senegal	Nuts	2.5	3.6	*4.0	4.3	...	...	...	1.1	1.5	*1.7	*1.8	...	...	...
	Oil	15.2	43.6	63.7	75.9	*22.6	*64.7	*95.2	15.2	43.6	63.7	75.9	*22.6	*64.7	95.2
South Africa	Nuts	15.8	35.0	45.6	52.7	*18.5	*41.0	*53.9	6.8	15.1	19.6	22.7	*8.0	*17.6	*23.2
	Oil	2.4	4.1	7.0	9.3	*5.1	*8.7	*14.7	2.4	4.1	7.0	9.3	*5.1	*8.7	*14.7
Sudan	Nuts	42.2	92.7	120.9	130.2	16.6	44.2	*58.7	18.1	39.8	52.0	56.0	7.1	19.0	*25.2
Upper Volta	Nuts	*5.6	*8.5	*9.6	*10.0	...	...	...	*2.4	*3.7	*4.1	*4.3	...	...	...
Total	*Nuts*	*109.4*	*276.7*	*396.8*	*547.0*	...	...	...	*46.9*	*119.0*	*170.5*	*235.2*	...	...	...
	Oil	*69.6*	*127.4*	*176.5*	*229.2*	*57.0*	*121.6*	*175.2*	*69.6*	*127.4*	*176.5*	*229.2*	*57.0*	*121.6*	*175.2*
NORTH AMERICA															
Mexico	Nuts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	*0.4	0.7	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	*0.2	0.3	...
United States	Nuts	58.0	122.0	150.9	186.2	65.3	160.2	182.6	24.9	52.5	64.9	80.1	28.1	68.9	78.5
	Oil	12.7	27.9	41.5	47.0	6.5	12.2	13.5	12.7	27.9	41.5	47.0	6.5	12.2	13.5
Total	*Nuts*	*58.4*	*122.4*	*151.3*	*186.9*	*65.7*	*160.9*	...	*25.1*	*52.7*	*65.1*	*80.4*	*28.3*	*69.2*	...
	Oil	*12.7*	*27.9*	*41.5*	*47.0*	*6.5*	*12.2*	*12.5*	*12.7*	*27.9*	*41.5*	*47.0*	*6.5*	*12.2*	*13.5*
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	Oil	9.3	24.1	63.5	78.7	*5.2	*13.3	*35.0	9.3	24.1	63.5	78.7	*5.2	*13.3	*35.0
ASIA															
Hong Kong	Nuts[2]	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.7	...	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	...
	Oil	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	...	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.9	...
India	Nuts	14.8	20.4	25.4	*29.9	...	...	...	6.4	8.8	10.9	*12.9	...	...	...
Singapore	Oil	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.8	...	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.8	...
Thailand	Nuts	0.8	2.4	4.8	6.7	0.7	1.2	...	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.8	0.3	0.5	...
Total	*Nuts*	*15.9*	*23.4*	*31.3*	*37.8*	...	...	...	*6.8*	*10.1*	*13.5*	*16.2*	...	...	...
	Oil	*1.2*	*2.2*	*3.1*	*3.9*	*1.5*	*2.7*	...	*1.2*	*2.2*	*3.1*	*3.9*	*1.5*	*2.7*	...
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	2.6	5.4	9.3	12.9	1.6	3.7	6.3	2.6	5.4	9.3	12.9	1.6	3.7	6.3
France	Oil	2.6	7.8	11.6	17.7	3.9	7.0	10.2	2.6	7.8	11.6	17.7	3.9	7.0	10.2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	2.0	3.9	5.8	6.5	2.2	5.1	7.2	2.0	3.9	5.8	6.5	2.2	5.1	7.2
Netherlands	Nuts	2.1	3.4	5.5	7.0	1.8	3.2	5.2	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.0	0.7	1.4	2.2
	Oil	3.8	7.7	11.0	14.8	1.9	4.4	5.1	3.8	7.7	11.0	14.8	1.9	4.4	5.1
United Kingdom	Oil	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.9
Total	*Nuts*	*2.1*	*3.4*	*5.5*	*7.0*	*1.8*	*3.2*	*5.2*	*0.9*	*1.5*	*2.4*	*3.0*	*0.7*	*1.4*	*2.2*
	Oil	*11.2*	*25.2*	*38.3*	*52.7*	*10.3*	*21.8*	*31.7*	*11.2*	*25.2*	*38.3*	*52.7*	*10.3*	*21.8*	*31.7*
GRAND TOTAL	Nuts	**186**	**426**	**585**	**779**	...	...	...	**80**	**183**	**252**	**335**	...	...	...
	Oil	**104**	**207**	**323**	**412**	**81**	**172**	...	**104**	**207**	**323**	**412**	**81**	**172**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**184**	**390**	**575**	**747**	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 12. - Groundnuts and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 12. - Arachides et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays / Item — Produit	Actual weight (shelled basis) [1] - Poids effectif (arachides décortiquées) [1]							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
	1973				1974			1973				1974		
	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada — Nuts	13.8	32.5	41.8	62.1	17.0	34.3	42.5	5.9	14.0	18.0	26.7	7.3	14.5	18.3
Canada — Oil	1.6	4.1	5.6	7.4	1.6	3.0	4.6	1.6	4.1	5.6	7.4	1.6	3.0	4.6
ASIA														
Cyprus — Oil	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	...	...	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	...	...
Hong Kong — Nuts	2.8	4.9	7.8	10.0	2.5	5.0	...	1.2	3.1	3.4	4.3	1.1	2.2	...
Hong Kong — Oil	4.3	7.1	12.1	16.2	5.8	7.4	...	4.3	7.1	12.1	16.2	5.8	7.4	...
Japan — Nuts	8.1	31.4	49.1	76.3	6.9	31.9	38.9	3.5	3.5	21.1	32.8	3.0	13.7	16.7
Malaysia West Malaysia — Nuts	0.9	1.6	2.2	2.9	...	...	...	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	...	...	...
Malaysia West Malaysia — Oil	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	...	...	...	0.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	...	...	...
Singapore — Nuts	1.2	2.4	3.2	5.3	0.8	2.5	...	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	0.3	1.1	...
Singapore — Oil	1.4	2.7	3.3	4.0	2.0	4.1	...	1.4	2.7	3.3	4.0	2.0	4.1	...
Total — *Nuts*	*13.0*	*40.3*	*62.3*	*94.5*	...	...	...	*5.6*	*17.3*	*26.8*	*40.6*	...	...	...
Total — *Oil*	*6.3*	*11.3*	*17.5*	*23.2*	...	...	...	*6.3*	*11.3*	*17.5*	*23.2*	...	...	...
EUROPE														
Austria — Oil	1.0	2.1	3.5	4.7	0.9	1.4	2.1	1.0	2.1	3.5	4.7	0.9	1.4	2.1
Belgium-Luxembourg — Nuts	0.7	1.9	2.4	4.0	1.6	4.8	6.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.7	2.1	2.9
Belgium-Luxembourg — Oil	10.0	17.1	24.1	32.0	5.7	12.5	17.8	10.0	17.1	24.1	32.0	5.7	12.5	17.8
France — Nuts	38.0	120.6	173.8	242.9	51.3	115.7	167.2	16.3	51.9	74.7	104.4	22.0	49.8	71.9
France — Oil	35.4	83.9	128.0	167.2	31.4	82.7	124.5	35.4	83.9	128.0	167.2	31.4	82.7	124.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of — Nuts	8.2	26.6	48.0	69.9	15.4	32.7	46.1	3.5	11.4	20.6	30.1	6.6	14.1	19.8
Germany, Fed. Rep. of — Oil	20.7	36.2	51.6	66.3	10.2	24.8	40.2	20.7	36.2	51.6	66.3	10.2	24.8	40.2
Italy — Nuts	17.6	40.5	76.3	100.5	14.9	25.5	47.4	7.6	17.4	32.8	43.2	6.4	11.0	20.4
Italy — Oil	6.5	14.4	23.4	43.9	2.8	5.5	18.7	6.5	14.4	23.4	43.9	2.8	5.5	18.7
Netherlands — Nuts	12.7	26.4	35.5	47.8	12.6	25.4	36.3	5.5	11.3	15.3	20.6	5.4	10.9	15.2
Netherlands — Oil	5.4	9.8	14.9	20.0	2.1	5.6	9.3	5.4	9.8	14.9	20.0	2.1	5.6	9.3
Norway — Nuts	0.6	1.4	2.1	3.2	0.4	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.1
Poland — Nuts	*1.0	*1.7	*2.7	4.6	...	...	...	*0.4	*0.7	*1.2	2.0	...	...	...
Portugal — Nuts	0.8	15.5	30.1	53.9	1.0	*13.1	25.7	0.3	6.7	12.9	23.2	0.4	*5.6	*11.1
Portugal — Oil	0.3	2.3	3.6	5.5	0.5	1.3	2.0	0.3	2.3	3.6	5.5	0.5	1.3	2.0
Spain — Nuts	5.6	14.2	17.8	24.8	*4.6	11.7	*17.8	2.4	6.1	7.7	10.7	*2.0	5.0	*7.7
Spain — Oil	0.5	1.8	2.4	2.9	*0.3	1.5	2.4	0.5	1.8	2.4	2.9	*0.3	1.5	2.4
Sweden — Oil	0.9	1.7	2.7	3.8	0.8	1.9	2.5	0.9	1.7	2.7	3.8	0.8	1.9	2.5
Switzerland — Nuts	13.8	32.0	42.5	65.7	16.4	27.6	34.5	5.9	13.8	18.3	28.3	7.1	11.9	14.8
United Kingdom — Nuts	22.5	32.7	48.8	74.0	13.6	36.4	50.3	9.7	14.1	21.0	31.8	5.8	15.7	21.6
United Kingdom — Oil	14.8	30.2	50.8	74.8	16.4	25.0	31.2	14.8	30.2	50.8	74.8	16.4	25.0	31.2
Total — *Nuts*	*121.5*	*313.5*	*480.0*	*691.3*	...	...	...	*52.2*	*134.8*	*206.4*	*297.4*	...	...	...
Total — *Oil*	*95.5*	*199.5*	*305.0*	*421.1*	*71.1*	*162.2*	*250.7*	*95.5*	*199.5*	*305.0*	*421.1*	*71.1*	*162.2*	*250.7*
OCEANIA														
Australia — Oil	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.6	0.7	1.6	2.5
GRAND TOTAL — Nuts	**148**	**386**	**584**	**848**	...	...	...	**64**	**166**	**251**	**365**	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL — Oil	**104**	**216**	**330**	**454**	...	...	...	**104**	**216**	**330**	**454**	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL — Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**168**	**382**	**581**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of groundnuts: 43% of shelled weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Converted at 70% of unshelled. – [2] Reexports only.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des arachides: 43% du poids, arachides décortiquées. Les totaux continentaux et généraux le rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Coefficient de conversion: 70% du poids des arachides non décortiquées. – [2] Réexportations seulement.

Table 13. - Palm kernels and oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1973-74

Tableau 13. - Palmistes et huile: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1973-74

Country — Pays	Item — Produit	Actual weight - Poids effectif							Oil equivalent - Equivalent en huile						
		1973				1974			1973				1974		
		I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
Angola	Kernels	2.1	5.0	7.1	7.8	...	...	...	1.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	...	...	...
Cameroon	Kernels	1.6	5.2	9.8	12.3	6.0	13.6	21.9	0.7	2.4	4.5	5.7	2.8	6.3	10.1
Gambia	Kernels	0.6	0.8	1.8	*1.8	*0.3	*0.4	*1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	*0.8	*0.1	*0.2	*0.5
Guinea	Kernels	*1.5	*5.0	*9.0	*13.0	*1.7	*5.5	*10.0	0.7	*2.3	*4.2	*6.0	*0.8	*2.5	*4.6
Ivory Coast	Kernels	*6.1	13.0	*18.0	*23.9	*8.0	*17.0	*23.0	*2.8	6.0	*8.3	*11.0	*3.7	*7.8	*10.6
Nigeria	Kernels	49.1	*55.2	*98.6	137.0	*40.5	*45.6	*81.6	22.6	*25.3	*45.4	*63.0	*18.6	*20.8	*37.5
Sierra Leone	Kernels	*4.2	*15.6	*31.1	*37.5	*12.2	*45.3	*54.6	*1.9	*7.2	*14.3	*17.3	*5.6	*21.0	*25.1
Togo	Kernels	1.5	4.5	6.5	6.5	*1.2	*3.5	*5.0	0.7	2.1	2.9	2.9	*0.6	*1.6	*2.3
Zaire	Oil	17.4	25.7	33.0	39.5	10.4	17.9	...	17.4	25.7	33.0	39.5	10.4	17.9	...
Total	*Kernels*	*66.7*	*104.3*	*181.9*	*239.8*	...	...	...	*30.7*	*48.0*	*83.7*	*110.2*	...	...	...
	Oil	*17.4*	*25.7*	*33.0*	*39.5*	*10.4*	*17.9*	...	*17.4*	*25.7*	*33.0*	*39.5*	*10.4*	*17.9*	...
SOUTH AMERICA															
Paraguay	Oil	*1.5	*3.8	*4.4	*6.0	*1.5	*3.5	*4.0	*1.5	*3.8	*4.4	*6.0	*1.5	*3.5	*4.0
ASIA															
Indonesia	Kernels	*8.0	*16.4	*27.9	39.2	*4.5	*9.3	*15.7	*3.7	*7.5	*12.8	*18.0	*2.1	*4.3	*7.2
Malaysia West Malaysia	Kernels	4.1	6.0	11.5	21.1	—	—	—	1.9	2.8	5.3	9.7	—	—	—
Total	*Kernels*	*12.1*	*22.4*	*39.4*	*60.3*	*4.5*	*9.3*	*15.7*	*5.6*	*10.3*	*18.1*	*27.7*	*2.1*	*4.3*	*7.2*
EUROPE															
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Oil	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.8	4.3	0.5	1.0	1.3	2.2	2.0	2.8	4.3
Netherlands	Oil	8.2	12.7	19.5	31.6	10.0	19.2	28.9	8.2	12.7	19.5	31.6	10.0	19.2	28.9
Total	*Oil*	*8.7*	*13.7*	*20.8*	*33.8*	*12.0*	*22.0*	*33.2*	*8.7*	*13.7*	*20.8*	*33.8*	*12.0*	*22.0*	*33.2*
GRAND TOTAL	Kernels	**79**	**127**	**221**	**300**	...	...	...	**36**	**58**	**102**	**138**	...	...	...
	Oil	**28**	**43**	**58**	**79**	**24**	**43**	...	**28**	**43**	**58**	**79**	**24**	**43**	...
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**64**	**101**	**160**	**217**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
AFRICA															
South Africa	Oil	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.5	0.7	1.3	2.9	0.9	1.3	2.3	3.5	0.7	1.3	2.9
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	Oil	0.2	3.3	3.4	5.9	—	1.1	3.2	0.2	3.3	3.4	5.9	—	1.1	3.2
United States	Oil	8.8	21.5	33.7	45.9	17.8	*34.2	46.8	8.8	21.5	33.7	45.9	17.8	*34.2	46.8
Total	*Oil*	*9.0*	*24.8*	*37.1*	*51.6*	*17.8*	*35.3*	*50.0*	*9.0*	*24.8*	*37.1*	*51.6*	*17.8*	*35.3*	*50.0*
ASIA															
Japan	Kernels	4.6	10.1	11.5	12.2	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	0.7	0.7	1.4
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg	Oil	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	2.4	4.1	0.6	1.3	2.0	2.6	0.7	2.4	4.1
Denmark	Kernels	2.5	5.3	13.4	16.6	1.7	8.0	15.0	1.2	2.4	6.1	7.6	0.8	3.7	6.9
France	Kernels	5.3	9.1	15.3	18.2	3.4	8.2	...	2.4	4.2	7.0	8.4	1.6	3.8	...
	Oil	5.8	10.9	15.1	21.4	5.4	8.4	11.9	5.8	10.9	15.1	21.4	5.4	8.4	11.9
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Kernels	10.6	16.8	25.5	34.0	8.0	17.2	29.4	4.9	7.7	11.7	15.6	3.7	7.9	13.5
	Oil	1.9	5.4	10.2	16.9	7.9	5.8	9.8	1.9	5.4	10.2	16.9	7.9	6.8	9.8
Italy	Oil	2.5	2.6	7.7	9.8	2.6	5.1	7.9	2.5	2.6	7.7	9.8	2.5	5.1	7.9
Netherlands [1]	Kernels	27.4	63.8	92.2	122.0	31.0	53.0	115.4	12.6	29.3	42.4	56.1	14.3	24.4	53.1
Portugal	Kernels	0.5	2.6	5.5	8.8	2.0	...	...	0.2	1.2	2.5	4.0	0.9	...	...
United Kingdom	Kernels	8.2	13.5	21.1	34.9	5.5	19.5	31.6	3.8	6.2	9.7	16.1	2.5	8.4	14.5
Total	*Kernels*	*54.5*	*111.1*	*173.0*	*234.5*	*51.6*	...	...	*25.1*	*51.0*	*79.4*	*107.8*	*23.8*	...	...
	Oil	*10.8*	*20.2*	*35.0*	*50.7*	*16.5*	*21.7*	*33.7*	*10.8*	*20.2*	*35.0*	*50.7*	*16.5*	*21.7*	*33.7*
GRAND TOTAL	Kernels	**59**	**121**	**184**	**247**	**53**	...	...	**27**	**56**	**85**	**113**	**24**	...	...
	Oil	**21**	**46**	**74**	**106**	**35**	**58**	**87**	**21**	**46**	**74**	**106**	**35**	**58**	**87**
	Oil equiv.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**48**	**102**	**159**	**219**	**59**	...	...

NOTE: Oil equivalent of palm kernels: 46% of weight. Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Data exclude trade with Belgium-Luxembourg.

NOTE: Equivalent en huile des palmistes: 46% du poids. Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Les données ne comprennent pas le commerce avec Belgique-Luxembourg.

Table 14. - Palm oil: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 14. - Huile de palme: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971		1972				1973				1974		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
Angola	9.3	10.7	1.7	4.2	6.6	7.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.1	11.0	17.0
Cameroon	6.8	8.3	—	—	0.1	1.0	—	1.0	*5.0	*5.5	*1.2	*5.9	*6.6
Dahomey	15.4	18.5	3.7	*4.0	*4.0	*5.7	*3.5	*4.0	*4.4	*6.3	*1.6	*1.8	*2.1
Nigeria	18.5	20.2	0.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaire	87.4	111.9	26.4	45.1	*53.5	64.3	10.8	26.1	48.2	63.1	18.6	23.1	...
Total	*138.4*	*169.6*	*32.2*	*55.2*	*66.1*	*80.8*	*14.8*	*32.1*	*58.6*	*75.9*	*28.5*	*41.8*	...
ASIA													
Indonesia	*140.9	*189.6	*34.8	*74.0	*178.2	236.5	*37.9	*80.6	*191.8	262.7	*38.2	*81.3	*193.5
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	390.6	533.8	134.0	278.2	432.4	625.3	156.8	332.1	499.1	723.9	*175.3	*372.9	*560.8
Singapore	136.5	194.0	43.8	95.1	148.4	213.3	61.5	106.8	162.3	223.9	54.6	98.7	...
Total	*668.0*	*917.4*	*212.6*	*447.3*	*759.0*	*1 075.1*	*255.2*	*519.2*	*853.2*	*1 210.5*	*268.1*	*552.9*	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.6	3.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.1	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	0.5	1.1	1.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	3.9	4.9	1.8	3.5	4.9	7.0	1.6	3.1	4.9	7.7	2.8	4.9	8.1
Netherlands	24.9	42.9	13.9	27.4	39.6	58.4	17.4	36.3	49.1	64.4	13.4	24.6	28.9
Total	*31.4*	*51.2*	*16.7*	*32.5*	*47.1*	*68.5*	*19.6*	*40.6*	*55.9*	*74.4*	*16.7*	*30.6*	*38.6*
GRAND TOTAL	**837**	**1 138**	**262**	**535**	**872**	**1 224**	**290**	**592**	**968**	**1 361**	**313**	**625**	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	6.7	12.9	3.5	13.6	16.5	34.6	—	11.9	11.9	19.6	0.9	2.5	7.4
United States	66.6	103.4	50.3	104.7	168.5	195.5	52.8	94.2	136.9	176.1	29.5	*91.7	117.5
Total	*73.3*	*116.3*	*53.8*	*118.3*	*185.0*	*230.1*	*52.8*	*106.0*	*148.8*	*195.7*	*30.4*	*94.2*	*124.9*
ASIA													
Iraq	57.0	78.4	21.4	54.6	78.0	81.9	23.4	51.7	66.8	105.4	...	...	...
Japan	24.7	40.9	9.3	17.9	32.4	54.9	16.2	35.1	62.4	100.3	28.1	61.7	81.6
Philippines	5.2	6.6	1.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.1	1.5	2.7	3.0	...	...	...
Singapore	154.0	211.6	41.9	93.3	64.4	320.9	55.2	113.9	174.0	253.8	75.3	122.2	...
Syrian Arab Republic	3.1	4.5	1.4	2.1	2.9	4.3	0.8	2.1	2.7	...	...	...	...
Total	*244.0*	*342.0*	*75.0*	*170.1*	*180.1*	*374.9*	*96.7*	*204.3*	*308.6*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	20.6	26.1	6.1	12.5	18.0	22.7	6.1	12.6	18.4	25.0	5.3	8.9	16.2
Denmark	*8.4	9.9	1.1	2.9	6.2	8.3	2.7	4.6	7.9	9.8	1.8	4.3	6.5
France	*31.1	48.7	*14.7	*25.4	*33.4	43.0	13.8	28.1	42.2	57.3	13.1	30.4	42.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	107.7	150.2	36.9	71.9	106.5	151.4	43.8	81.9	119.9	151.6	28.8	54.8	91.2
Ireland [1]	3.3	4.3	1.1	2.2	3.1	4.2	0.7	2.6	4.4	6.3	1.4	2.5	3.3
Italy	38.7	53.7	13.0	26.2	37.8	52.0	12.1	29.5	40.8	56.5	13.8	21.4	37.5
Netherlands	91.1	138.0	42.7	82.5	114.9	161.6	47.9	86.8	124.3	160.8	29.7	59.9	101.0
Portugal	14.5	19.3	4.4	7.9	13.5	17.5	2.7	4.2	8.3	15.0	4.9	8.4	12.5
United Kingdom	167.2	222.7	50.9	111.7	159.1	208.0	52.1	111.5	167.8	244.1	48.0	107.0	171.4
Total	*482.6*	*672.9*	*170.9*	*343.2*	*492.5*	*668.7*	*181.9*	*361.8*	*534.0*	*726.4*	*146.8*	*298.6*	*482.2*
GRAND TOTAL	**800**	**1 131**	**300**	**632**	**858**	**1 274**	**331**	**672**	**991**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

[1] Includes some palm-kernel oil through 1971.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

[1] Y compris certaines quantités d'huile de palmistes, jusqu'à fin 1971.

Table 15. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 15. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays		1971		1972				1973				1974		
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
AFRICA														
South Africa	*a*	32.6	44.3	11.2	27.9	48.2	60.7	13.2	29.8	48.6	59.1	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	*a*	32.1	37.5	5.6	15.3	21.3	27.5	5.0	11.4	23.4	27.4	5.7	9.1	13.3
	c	32.8	40.3	9.9	29.2	40.4	47.6	10.4	31.7	43.9	51.9	9.5	18.3	28.8
	e	27.7	33.8	8.8	17.2	26.2	37.7	8.8	19.2	29.1	40.1	11.3	22.8	31.8
United States	*a*	10.5	14.9	4.1	9.4	13.8	20.1	6.1	14.4	21.4	32.8	3.5	13.6	17.4
	c	11.4	22.0	2.9	19.6	26.5	37.3	20.4	50.4	55.5	65.2	3.2	10.0	23.2
	d	44.9	58.4	13.9	27.6	44.4	63.1	16.3	29.6	46.7	69.3	22.0	38.6	57.1
	e	89.2	127.7	28.7	61.9	97.8	131.5	32.4	59.6	91.1	124.7	26.4	70.2	113.9
Total		*248.6*	*334.6*	*73.9*	*180.2*	*270.4*	*364.8*	*99.4*	*216.3*	*311.1*	*411.4*	*81.6*	*182.6*	*285.5*
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	*a*	159.2	230.7	67.8	178.7	273.4	385.3	99.0	173.8	232.4	288.1	35.5	...	...
	b	13.2	16.3	2.9	6.1	7.4	14.0	8.3	12.2	15.8	24.1	6.2	...	...
	c	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.8	4.7	9.8	1.5	...	...
	e	71.5	98.2	26.3	57.9	90.0	116.9	27.9	51.6	77.6	103.2	14.9	...	...
Brazil	*a*	67.3	88.7	31.5	82.4	124.4	155.6	7.0	25.3	76.9	98.5	4.9	12.5	...
Uruguay	*a*	75.5	80.3	F 36.8	F 76.6	F 91.2	97.0	40.6	81.4	F 95.0	99.1	F 40.0	F 79.5	F 95.0
	b	13.4	14.4	F 1.2	F 1.6	F 1.6	F 1.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	F 0.2	F 0.4	F 0.6
Total		*400.8*	*529.5*	*166.6*	*403.4*	*588.2*	*771.1*	*184.7*	*347.7*	*503.3*	*623.9*	*103.2*	...	...
ASIA														
Japan	*e*	11.9	12.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	—	0.2	0.5	0.6	—	0.2	0.5
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	*c*	95.9	134.5	31.9	66.1	103.4	149.5	36.0	76.3	117.3	167.6	41.4	86.7	139.0
	d	23.7	30.7	7.8	14.3	20.7	29.2	7.7	14.8	22.0	27.9	7.2	15.1	22.4
Denmark	*a*	59.1	78.8	19.8	35.0	51.9	69.9	23.0	45.1	67.5	93.2	32.2	62.1	82.1
	c	72.8	87.2	12.3	28.1	52.2	74.1	16.6	38.3	57.5	89.2	27.6	44.4	67.7
	d	41.7	55.2	11.4	25.7	38.3	52.5	11.5	26.4	37.8	50.7	14.5	28.2	40.4
	e	10.9	14.7	5.3	10.2	14.8	19.8	5.1	14.5	24.8	36.6	6.0	11.2	15.5
France	*a*	108.9	142.7	36.8	67.8	97.5	123.1	27.0	60.7	97.4	134.5	47.9	72.5	164.1
	c	19.4	32.7	2.6	5.3	8.1	11.4	3.5	7.3	10.1	14.2	4.7	7.9	*8.5
	d	24.5	32.7	9.1	19.3	30.0	42.2	11.1	24.7	39.5	52.7	13.4	28.2	51.7
	e	F 4.8	7.9	F 2.5	F 6.2	F 8.5	12.8	F 3.6	F 6.0	F 8.5	10.9	...	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	*a*	41.8	54.8	11.5	24.5	36.1	46.0	13.3	27.3	46.3	76.1	22.1	54.3	84.7
Ireland	*a*	104.1	147.9	26.9	54.5	88.7	128.9	25.4	50.8	92.3	131.1	36.6	72.4	111.4
	b	10.2	14.1	2.4	5.4	8.7	11.9	2.2	5.5	8.6	11.7	2.9	5.9	7.9
	c	14.8	25.9	9.8	17.4	23.0	27.9	4.6	7.9	11.0	17.0	4.3	6.7	7.8
	e	10.8	14.9	3.5	6.9	10.7	14.8	3.6	6.9	12.8	17.8	4.9	8.7	16.1
Netherlands	*a*	F 86.5	111.0	20.7	47.1	87.3	114.7	32.6	54.4	87.0	162.8	29.1	61.0	97.1
	b	F 6.5	9.9	1.9	3.3	5.9	9.8	2.0	3.1	5.4	8.9	2.4	4.9	8.7
	c	F 171.5	238.2	53.5	112.1	117.3	255.2	55.3	116.5	175.6	248.0	70.4	131.0	200.9
	d	F 166.2	227.7	53.5	112.2	167.5	233.8	60.5	112.9	161.9	218.5	57.2	109.3	157.0
	e	F 14.2	19.0	4.7	8.9	13.2	18.8	5.4	10.3	15.9	26.5	3.9	13.1	16.0
Poland	*d*	13.3	28.8	1.9	5.7	9.9	24.1	1.3	2.4	4.4	19.9	3.8	9.2	18.2
Sweden	*a*	13.2	16.1	2.7	7.0	9.5	10.5	0.7	1.6	3.1	3.7	0.8	1.4	3.3
	c	22.7	26.4	12.3	25.4	20.9	54.4	15.5	27.4	38.2	41.5	17.1	26.6	37.8
Yugoslavia	*a*	41.0	51.0	13.6	32.0	42.8	52.0	11.8	32.3	50.4	65.0	7.0	19.0	29.0
	b	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	0.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	0.4	2.1	2.2
	c	20.5	25.7	12.6	28.0	29.8	30.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	—	0.2	0.2
	e	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.2	...	...	...
Total		*1 202.7*	*1 632.7*	*373.4*	*772.0*	*1 100.6*	*1 622.8*	*380.2*	*777.4*	*1 199.9*	*1 731.1*	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	*a*	284.3	363.8	87.5	201.3	364.7	495.6	46.0	289.6	462.3	627.7	90.1	158.3	227.3
	b	160.6	220.5	61.5	120.8	174.1	218.3	65.9	102.4	124.9	152.7	25.0	43.1	59.6
	e	27.4	38.1	11.3	22.7	36.4	49.5	15.3	27.5	40.6	54.6	9.0	14.8	21.0
New Zealand	*a*	157.4	183.3	24.7	79.2	165.0	219.9	43.7	99.3	170.1	220.8	38.7	...	...
	b	379.8	447.3	141.5	264.5	368.3	448.5	138.8	257.3	318.6	441.4	95.7	...	...
	c	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.8	—	...	...
	e	30.7	40.0	12.2	25.6	35.9	42.6	13.2	25.6	38.0	45.7	10.4	...	...
Total		*1 040.7*	*1 293.8*	*338.9*	*714.5*	*1 145.3*	*1 475.5*	*487.9*	*801.8*	*1 154.9*	*1 525.7*	*268.9*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		**2 937**	**3 847**	**966**	**2 101**	**3 156**	**4 298**	**1 165**	**2 173**	**3 218**	**4 352**	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 15. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 15. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays		1971		1972				1973				1974		
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
IMPORTING COUNTRIES		*Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques*												
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	*a*	37.8	46.9	12.8	31.5	47.3	60.4	12.9	35.5	48.1	67.8	15.1	24.3	39.2
	b	12.7	19.8	7.0	16.2	24.7	29.6	8.4	14.5	16.3	21.8	6.5	9.4	11.3
	c	3.2	4.7	0.9	3.6	4.7	12.9	5.7	9.9	11.0	16.6	1.1	5.4	14.1
	d	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.2	1.6	4.1	4.6	6.7	2.7	4.8	6.5
	e	3.4	4.3	1.1	2.5	3.6	5.1	4.0	1.8	3.4	6.6	1.0	2.6	3.7
United States	*a*	390.9	517.6	113.3	249.6	439.1	602.3	131.7	269.3	435.4	611.6	137.7	*161.6	*260.7
	b	28.6	32.4	5.1	23.6	38.6	42.1	6.2	12.1	15.5	18.3	2.9	*5.9	*7.5
	c	22.6	28.3	8.6	16.2	24.1	29.2	5.4	13.9	22.9	28.3	0.1	*8.2	*13.5
	e	10.4	44.8	3.0	5.3	7.3	9.9	2.2	4.5	6.7	9.2	2.7	...	...
Total		*510.4*	*700.1*	*152.3*	*350.0*	*592.3*	*796.7*	*175.9*	*367.2*	*564.5*	*786.9*	*177.8*	...	...
ASIA														
Hong Kong	*c*	9.8	12.8	2.7	6.4	9.5	12.0	3.0	5.8	8.4	11.6	2.1	4.7	...
	d	15.9	23.6	5.9	11.5	18.9	25.2	6.0	11.4	18.6	26.6	8.7	19.7	...
Israel	*a*	24.3	32.3	4.4	7.4	9.2	16.7	6.9	18.2	29.1	36.9	6.6	...	...
Japan	*a*	29.3	41.6	15.4	24.1	38.2	57.6	19.1	45.0	86.4	127.2	28.0	42.9	49.9
	b	87 5	130.1	33.1	65.3	103.2	151.5	32.5	73.7	101.8	133.7	20.2	44.8	64.1
	d	15.2	27.2	6.9	12.1	18.1	29.3	6.5	12.2	17.2	25.9	7.1	13.6	19.2
	e	43.7	64.8	21.9	39.6	53.6	74.4	22.0	51.2	75.1	98.8	20.5	51.3	71.5
Total		*225.7*	*332.4*	*90.3*	*166.4*	*250.7*	*366.7*	*96.0*	*217.5*	*366.6*	*460.7*	*93.2*	...	...
EUROPE														
Austria	*a*	9.8	13.1	2.1	4.2	8.3	12.6	2.2	4.4	8.7	13.5	0.6	1.1	2.0
	d	8.6	12.1	2.6	5.4	9.1	13.9	2.6	5.4	9.4	15.0	1.7	3.4	7.1
	e	4.5	5.6	0.9	1.9	3.2	4.9	1.7	3.1	5.1	7.4	1.6	2.8	4.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	*a*	16.6	21.7	6.6	17.0	27.0	33.3	9.4	18.4	30.4	35.7	7.0	12.7	17.3
	c	9.2	12.2	2.8	5.4	7.5	9.8	2.3	3.8	6.0	8.0	2.4	4.2	6.2
	e	41.0	52.6	12.1	14.5	46.3	64.1	17.4	34.8	51.2	70.1	18.3	34.7	55.3
France	*a*	54.1	68.5	20.6	59.7	112.9	153.1	41.8	87.8	136.3	167.6	28.3	54.1	71.7
	b	F 25.0	31.4	F 7.3	F 16.8	F 26.4	39.2	13.1	23.0	35.1	46.9	11.5	22.8	32.6
	c	126.8	175.4	38.7	81.9	132.0	168.4	37.9	80.9	128.2	152.7	47.9	100.1	146.2
	e	F 80.5	109.6	F 32.5	F 66.4	F 100.7	138.0	F 34.7	F 72.4	F 109.7	150.3	31.2	60.3	91.6
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	*a*	140.1	178.5	43.9	111.4	191.0	257.9	67.0	131.2	196.0	211.8	42.7	90.3	133.5
	c	98.0	139.2	39.3	83.3	138.7	198.8	43.4	81.7	135.5	201.1	54.7	110.6	186.7
	d	170.4	256.8	67.7	125.7	188.6	278.7	67.1	126.2	186.5	271.3	64.8	122.7	190.6
	e	36.8	53.3	13.2	25.4	41.6	60.8	3.8	29.3	47.7	69.0	14.9	26.5	39.0
Greece	*a*	29.9	46.8	7.3	19.9	29.3	40.5	13.2	26.0	43.2	60.8	8.3	9.6	13.2
	b	44.1	60.3	16.5	28.6	37.0	46.8	7.8	21.8	33.3	41.0	1.7	3.1	4.8
	d	2.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.5	1.9	3.8	5.1	0.5	1.0	1.3
Italy	*a*	246.6	317.0	76.0	158.1	250.4	334.1	83.5	190.8	320.3	433.2	109.6	174.1	240.7
	c	86.6	129.3	30.4	64.8	97.3	145.9	36.3	83.8	123.9	182.0	77.9	106.2	160.6
	d	1.7	2.7	0.5	1.2	3.1	4.6	0.8	2.8	5.0	6.0	1.7	3.1	6.5
	e	11.0	15.9	3.4	6.3	11.6	18.8	6.4	16.1	19.7	23.8	2.7	4.3	7.7
Netherlands	*a*	F 30.0	41.7	14.5	32.6	61.2	77.5	16.8	41.9	67.0	84.2	14.2	26.5	39.1
	c	F 1.0	1.4	0.3	1.5	2.6	3.6	1.0	2.8	4.4	6.2	1.5	2.9	3.9
	e	F 31.5	43.8	10.9	23.0	35.1	50.2	6.2	11.8	17.4	23.3	13.6	28.0	45.7
Portugal	*a*	13.0	22.8	8.4	15.9	22.8	31.9	0.1	5.1	11.5	19.5	8.3	11.7	19.9
Spain	*a*	26.7	34.2	5.7	27.4	52.9	78.4	13.9	40.8	62.2	75.7	*2.9	8.4	...
	c	0.8	3.1	20.0	49.3	57.9	76.2	20.9	34.1	37.6	38.8	*2.4	3.9	...
Sweden	*a*	5.1	7.2	2.4	4.0	5.3	7.6	2.8	3.5	4.4	6.0	1.1	3.0	5.1
	c	8.8	12.4	3.2	6.6	8.6	13.1	2.7	4.3	5.5	6.9	1.5	3.5	5.9
	e	6.6	9.0	2.8	4.6	6.6	8.9	4.7	6.9	9.5	12.8	1.8	2.9	5.1
Switzeland	*a*	23.0	31.8	8.7	19.2	30.3	38.3	8.1	18.0	29.0	36.4	6.8	10.1	13.4
	c	6.1	9.5	0.7	0.7	2.7	4.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	4.4	0.6	1.5	1.9
	d	17.5	23.8	6.9	12.0	18.8	25.4	6.3	13.6	21.5	28.1	5.8	11.5	17.5
United Kingdom	*a*	186.4	252.8	65.5	136.3	200.3	277.8	81.8	152.7	205.4	270.3	54.3	120.5	185.9
	b	310.3	353.2	114.6	204.6	273.8	331.2	99.0	17..6	219.7	265.6	71.7	136.2	175.9
	c	17.5	27.8	9.1	24.2	38.8	46.3	7.1	11.2	13.6	18.5	1.9	2.9	4.3
	d	7.8	10.8	2.1	4.2	6.5	9.3	4.3	7.3	8.3	10.3	1.8	3.8	5.0
	e	100.7	126.5	36.4	64.6	93.0	103.2	34.4	67.6	91.1	115.1	23.6	81.5	67.4
Total		*2 036.1*	*2 716.6*	*737.0*	*1 529.4*	*2 380.5*	*3 208.8*	*803.9*	*1 642.2*	*2 445.1*	*3 194.4*	*743.8*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		**2 772**	**3 749**	**980**	**2 046**	**3 224**	**4 372**	**1 076**	**2 227**	**3 376**	**4 423**	**1 016**	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

a Meat of bovine animals (SITC 011.1)
b Meat of sheep and goats (SITC 011.2)
c Meat of swine (SITC 011.3)
d Poultry, killed or dressed (SITC 011.4)
e Meat of horses (SITC 011.5) and edible offals (SITC 011.6, 011.8)

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

a Viande de bovins (CTCI 011.1)
b Viande de mouton et de chèvre (CTCI 011.2)
c Viande de porc (CTCI 011.3)
d Volaille, abattue ou préparée (CTCI 011.4)
e Viande de cheval (CTCI 011.5) et abats comestibles (CTCI 011.6, 011.8)

Table 16. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 16. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays		1971		1972				1973				1974		
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	*a*	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	—	—	—
	b	89.9	112.6	16.4	22.6	34.0	59.7	27.9	72.1	104.5	124.4	14.3	26.5	33.6
United States	*a*	24.0	30.8	7.4	14.5	20.1	25.1	6.0	10.8	15.2	19.7	5.0	10.7	14.8
	b[1]	125.1	175.2	30.3	82.6	127.7	145.8	10.8	19.7	26.4	31.3	4.8	5.8	19.0
Total	*a*	*25.6*	*32.4*	*7.9*	*15.6*	*21.2*	*26.2*	*6.1*	*10.9*	*15.3*	*20.2*	*5.0*	*10.7*	*14.8*
	b	*215.0*	*287.8*	*46.7*	*105.2*	*161.7*	*205.5*	*38.7*	*91.8*	*130.9*	*155.7*	*19.1*	*32.3*	*52.6*
ASIA														
Hong Kong	*a*[2]	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5	0.4	...
Malaysia														
West Malaysia	*a*	11.2	14.1	2.7	5.3	8.3	11.3	3.6	7.9	11.2	16.5	*3.4	*7.3	*10.3
Singapore	*a*	6.3	11.5	2.1	4.2	5.3	6.1	1.0	2.9	3.9	4.9	2.4	3.5	...
Total	*a*	*18.2*	*26.4*	*5.0*	*9.8*	*14.0*	*18.2*	*4.7*	*11.5*	*16.2*	*23.0*	*6.3*	*11.7*	...
EUROPE														
Austria	*b*	10.4	13.7	3.6	7.2	11.1	16.2	4.0	8.5	13.3	17.6	0.2	8.4	14.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	*b*	66.3	89.8	18.4	38.3	72.9	91.7	21.9	50.1	82.5	118.0	23.3	59.3	90.0
Denmark	*a*	16.4	20.3	4.1	8.1	12.8	17.9	4.5	8.4	12.4	16.4	3.4	9.0	12.8
	b	44.0	59.1	17.5	40.8	56.3	67.2	20.1	49.7	64.7	76.3	18.0	38.6	65.7
Finland	*b*	17.6	24.0	7.0	13.7	23.1	32.6	2.8	8.3	13.8	20.2	3.3	10.5	18.3
France	*a*	F 84.5	110.9	F 20.7	F 44.5	F 69.1	93.8	F 10.5	F 22.5	F 30.9	41.8	21.9	50.7	...
	b	F 222.7	291.3	F 53.3	F 114.4	F 177.8	259.2	F 93.3	F 201.8	F 274.0	402.9	128.3	200.5	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	*b*	198.5	241.5	42.0	106.1	157.5	216.4	62.1	128.8	199.6	243.5	60.5	109.4	176.7
Ireland	*b*	31.2	42.6	2.6	11.5	23.6	35.9	23.7	46.1	84.7	125.3	6.8	30.9	67.6
Netherlands	*a*	F 269.6	345.7	78.0	165.3	246.2	311.5	106.2	201.8	290.4	368.8	98.8	200.3	299.4
	b	F 89.4	116.1	37.9	53.7	77.3	103.9	37.0	86.4	135.4	180.1	54.1	112.2	171.8
Switzerland	*a*	5.2	7.0	1.3	4.7	6.2	8.3	1.6	2.9	4.4	6.5	1.2	2.4	3.4
United Kingdom	*a*	26.8	35.6	4.1	7.7	10.4	13.0	2.7	5.8	9.1	13.5	3.2	7.6	13.0
	b	30.4	43.8	13.5	30.7	43.5	62.0	35.2	79.8	102.9	122.0	21.2	44.3	52.7
Total	*a*	*402.5*	*519.5*	*108.2*	*230.3*	*344.7*	*444.5*	*125.5*	*241.4*	*347.2*	*447.0*	*129.4*	*634.1*	...
	b	*710.5*	*921.9*	*195.8*	*416.4*	*643.1*	*885.1*	*300.1*	*659.5*	*970.9*	*1 305.9*	*315.7*	*270.0*	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	*a*	7.7	10.0	1.8	3.9	5.4	7.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.7	3.1	4.2	6.1
	b	47.0	74.9	25.2	*36.0	*47.9	73.7	28.2	45.9	78.9	125.4	39.2	64.5	80.6
New Zealand	*a*	0.8	1.6	0.3	F 0.7	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.3	...	...
	b	116.8	171.2	44.4	F 104.1	151.0	197.9	40.7	102.3	179.2	196.1	55.0	...	...
Total	*a*	*8.5*	*11.6*	*2.1*	*4.6*	*6.4*	*8.9*	*1.0*	*2.3*	*3.7*	*5.0*	*3.4*	...	...
	b	*163.8*	*246.1*	*69.6*	*140.1*	*198.9*	*271.6*	*68.9*	*148.2*	*258.1*	*321.5*	*94.2*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	*a*	**455**	**590**	**123**	**260**	**386**	**498**	**137**	**266**	**382**	**495**	**144**	...	...
	b	**1 089**	**1 456**	**312**	**662**	**1 004**	**1 362**	**408**	**900**	**1 360**	**1 783**	**429**	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
AFRICA														
Cameroon	*a*	3.9	4.8	0.5	1.6	2.2	3.2	*0.7	*1.2	*1.6	2.4	*0.8	*1.7	*2.0
Ghana	*a*	18.7	23.3	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	...	...	...
Ivory Coast	*a*	*11.0	15.7	*4.0	*8.5	*11.9	*16.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libyan Arab Republic	*a*	13.1	17.8	4.8	12.3	18.0	23.5	F 7.9	19.7	*27.6	35.8	...	...	...
Madagascar	*a*	6.1	6.3	2.3	4.2	5.5	5.6	0.2	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.1	...	...
Morocco	*a*	9.7	12.7	4.9	6.4	9.0	13.0	F 5.2	F 6.7	F 9.5	13.6	...	...	...
	b	2.5	3.0	0.8	2.0	2.5	2.9	F 0.6	F 1.4	F 1.8	2.4	...	...	...
Nigeria	*a*	*32.5	42.3	*8.6	*20.4	*30.1	40.0	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	*a*	10.0	15.8	2.1	5.6	9.5	13.1	29.7	43.7	104.1	158.0	70.4	143.2	150.7
Tunisia	*a*	3.4	4.7	0.8	2.5	3.2	5.3	1.0	2.4	4.4	5.3	...	...	...
	a	3.9	5.4	0.8	2.2	4.1	5.2	0.9	2.6	3.2	5.8	...	...	...
Total	*a*	*108.4*	*143.4*	*30.9*	*65.0*	*92.9*	*123.2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b	*6.4*	*8.4*	*1.7*	*4.2*	*6.6*	*8.1*	*1.5*	*4.0*	*5.0*	*8.2*	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 16. - Milk and cream, evaporated, condensed or dried: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74 *(concluded)*

Tableau 16. - Lait et crème, évaporés, condensés ou secs: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74 *(fin)*

Country — Pays		1971		1972				1973				1974		
		I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
		Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
IMPORTING COUNTRIES *(concl.)*														
N. and CENT. AMERICA														
Canada	*b*	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago	*a*	2.9	3.2	0.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.1	3.3	4.1	1.4	2.0	...
	b	7.4	9.3	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.3	2.0	4.2	6.7	6.7	2.7	5.3	...
Total	*a*	*2.9*	*3.2*	*0 9*	*2 2*	*2 9*	*3.8*	*1.1*	*2.1*	*3.3*	*4.1*	*1.4*	*2 0*	...
	b	*8.4*	*10.9*	*2.7*	*4.2*	*5.7*	*6.3*	*2.3*	*5.3*	*8.2*	*8.7*	*3.0*	*5.8*	...
SOUTH AMERICA														
Brazil	*b*	8.4	14.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	11.8	7.4	38.9	49.7	54.0	...	...	...
Chile	*b*	4.2	5.1	2.2	3.1	F 15.0	28.7	0.7	3.7	4.0	F 5.0	43.5	F 44.0	44.9
Guyana	*a*	8.7	8.7	1.6	2.3	3.5	4.3	2.2	4.7	6.4	F 6.8	...	...	...
Peru	*b*	1.0	2.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	5.0	10.5	18.4	23.8	...	...	...
Venezuela	*b*	6.3	6.9	1.0	3.9	6.6	11.7	7.2	15.3	21.6	30.2	0.2	...	...
Total	*a*	*8.7*	*8.7*	*1.6*	*2.3*	*3.5*	*4.3*	*2.2*	*4.7*	*6.4*	*6.8*	...	...	...
	b	*19.9*	*29.3*	*4.0*	*8.5*	*23.6*	*53.8*	*20.3*	*68.4*	*93.7*	*113.0*	...	...	...
ASIA														
Cyprus	*a*	4.7	6.0	1.6	2.7	4.3	5.1	1.7	3.0	4.6	6.3	1.8	F 2.5	F 3.9
Hong Kong	*a*	18.6	24.9	6.0	11.8	16.5	20.8	4.0	10.3	16.2	22.0	7.0	15.4	...
India	*a*	2.2	4.9	18.4	19.0	19.7	19.7	—	—	0.2	...	...	...	...
	b	29.8	39.3	13.8	24.6	36.4	43.8	9.6	15.6	24.1	...	...	...	...
Israel	*b*	7.6	11.6	3.9	4.1	6.4	11.7	3.2	7.1	9.2	11.1	...	...	...
Japan	*b*	45.1	59.7	17.0	32.1	47.9	76.4	18.2	32.8	54.8	79.7	35.2	66.6	88.2
Malaysia														
West Malaysia	*a*	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
	b	25.4	35.1	7.8	18.4	27.2	34.7	4.9	12.6	36.1	45.1	*4.9	*12.6	*36.2
Philippines	*a*	27.0	33.3	4.3	8.4	10.0	12.5	2.2	3.7	4.5	5.2	...	...	...
	b	40.7	49.5	14.9	26.7	38.4	57.8	9.4	23.7	32.5	51.1	...	...	...
Singapore	*a*	3.9	4.9	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.5	0.8	1.7	2.5	3.4	1.4	3.5	...
	b	15.9	21.5	5.3	10.0	14.9	19.5	5.6	10.2	15.4	20.3	8.0	14.0	...
Thailand	*a*[3]	*3.2	4.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.4	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	—	—	...
	b	*18.9	26.6	6.1	10.7	18.5	24.8	8.5	17.0	23.3	36.1	4.8	15.1	...
Viet-Nam, Rep. of	*a*	22.7	29.1	10.6	16.6	17.6	23.2	3.0	7.3	9.0	11.3	...	...	...
Total	*a*	*82.5*	*107.5*	*42.6*	*53.5*	*73.4*	*87 7*	*12 4*	*27.6*	*38.9*	...	...	...	...
	b	*183.4*	*243.3*	*68.8*	*135.0*	*189.7*	*268.7*	*59.4*	*119.0*	*195.4*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE														
Belgium-Luxembourg	*a*	21.9	27.9	5.9	16.2	22.8	28.3	7.4	19.1	27.0	32.3	7.4	23.8	30.6
	b	25.4	30.8	12.7	18.4	28.2	36.5	9.6	33.9	52.1	65.2	15.6	26.7	34.9
Denmark	*b*	16.7	222.3	3.9	8.4	13.3	25.1	10.6	14.3	18.8	23.6	0.6	0.8	13.1
France	*b*	F 6.0	7.1	F 1.9	F 5.6	F 9.1	10.8	F 2.6	F 11.5	F 13.5	17.7	2.8	5.3	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	*a*	45.6	62.2	14.2	30.0	44.4	59.8	15.7	31.1	43.5	57.2	12.6	24.2	36.0
	b	27.1	36.8	11.1	25.0	38.5	53.4	14.1	24.4	32.6	40.8	11.5	19.7	27.0
Greece	*a*	40.8	64.1	11.1	27.8	47.2	60.1	22.4	39.0	59.1	77.0	27.3	54.5	78.5
	b	4.9	6.0	1.0	2.3	3.8	5.2	1.6	3.6	5.5	7.2	2.2	3.7	4.4
Malta	*a*	4.3	5.2	2.0	3.6	4.4	6.0	1.7	2.7	4.3	5.0	1.5	3.9	4.6
Netherlands	*b*	F 93.5	129.9	29.8	78.2	109.2	137.4	74.9	137.1	186.4	252.3	76.0	121.5	181.0
Spain	*b*	41.4	56.2	15.9	25.0	34.9	48.5	11.5	20.5	34.3	49.3	*9.2	18.4	...
Switzerland	*a*	2.9	3.8	0.8	1.8	2.7	3.6	0.8	1.5	2.7	3.7	0.8	1.7	2.5
United Kingdom	*a*	25.3	32.7	6.1	10.6	14.2	18.9	5.0	9.6	13.7	17.5	4.6	7.5	11.4
	b	31.2	39.3	6.6	18.4	25.6	40.2	7.2	19.2	26.0	34.4	5.6	11.0	18.6
Yugoslavia	*b*	5.7	6.9	0.2	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.5	...	...
Total	*a*	*148.0*	*195.9*	*40.1*	*90.0*	*135.7*	*176.7*	*53.0*	*103.0*	*150.3*	*192.7*	*54.2*	*115.6*	*163.6*
	b	*251.9*	*335.3*	*83.1*	*181.7*	*264.0*	*358.8*	*132.0*	*266.1*	*371.5*	*493.3*	*125.0*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	*a*	**351**	**459**	**116**	**213**	**308**	**396**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	b	**476**	**627**	**160**	**334**	**490**	**696**	**216**	**463**	**674**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed. Several importing countries and a few exporting countries combine in their trade classifications condensed and dried milk.

a Evaporated and condensed milk and cream.
b Dried milk.

[1] Data include shipments for private relief and charity which are generally not reported as trade by the importing countries. – [2] Reexports only. – [3] Quarterly data refer to trade through the port of Bangkok only.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés. Plusieurs pays importateurs et quelques pays exportateurs groupent dans une même classification du commerce le lait condensé et le lait sec.

a Lait et crème condensés et évaporés.
b Lait sec.

[1] Dans ces chiffres sont comprises les expéditions, effectuées en vue d'opérations privées de secours et de bienfaisance, que les pays importateurs ne font généralement pas figurer dans leurs statistiques du commerce. – [2] Réexportations seulement. – [3] Les données trimestrielles se rapportent uniquement au commerce par le port de Bangkok.

Table 17. - Eggs in the shell: Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 17. - Œufs en coquille: Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971		1972				1973				1974		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
South Africa	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.3	...	...	...
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	4.0	6.3	8.1	2.6	3.9	8.1
United States	6.6	8.8	2.2	4.7	7.3	10.2	2.6	5.4	7.7	10.7	2.6	6.7	9.2
Total	*8.7*	*11.2*	*2.4*	*5.2*	*8.2*	*11.4*	*4.1*	*9.4*	*14.0*	*18.8*	*5.2*	*10.6*	*17.3*
ASIA													
Hong Kong	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	...
Israel	1.7	3.6	0.3	1.3	2.0	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	...
Total	*2.1*	*4.3*	*0.4*	*1.5*	*2.4*	*3.3*	*0.3*	*0.5*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*0.3*	*1.1*	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	134.9	142.3	28.9	62.4	69.8	98.7	22.7	45.3	77.9	98.5	41.0	54.1	85.2
Bulgaria	27.5	31.6	7.1	13.0	23.9	26.6	6.4	16.4	22.7	25.5	5.2	15.1	19.1
Denmark	10.8	13.2	3.1	5.8	8.3	11.2	5.0	8.4	11.0	12.2	2.6	5.6	8.2
Finland	16.8	22.8	6.5	10.7	15.6	21.7	8.1	13.4	19.3	25.7	7.6	13.0	18.7
France	5.4 F	6.5	1.1 F	2.2 F	4.3 F	5.2	3.3 F	10.2 F	15.6 F	20.2	6.6 F	11.8 F	16.8 F
Netherlands	48.6	70.2	18.3	35.6	53.3	74.0	21.7	43.2	63.8	87.2	6.4	47.7	72.1
Poland	24.3	25.4	13.4	22.9	28.1	30.8	12.8	26.3	26.3	26.3	14.3	26.8	27.8
Sweden	1.3	2.5	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	2.1	2.7	0.1	0.6	1.1
Yugoslavia	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	...	...	...
Total	*270.3*	*315.2*	*80.1*	*156.1*	*206.4*	*271.8*	*80.6*	*164.4*	*238.9*	*298.8*	...	...	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	2.1	3.3	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
GRAND TOTAL	**284**	**326**	**85**	**166**	**222**	**293**	**87**	**178**	**258**	**325**	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	2.2	3.1	0.8	1.9	3.2	4.7	1.0	2.6	3.6	4.8	1.1	4.2	5.1
ASIA													
Hong Kong	35.8	49.0	10.1	23.8	35.9	46.1	9.7	23.2	36.8	49.6	10.2	23.3	...
Malaysia													
West Malaysia	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	...	...	...
Singapore	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.0	0.5	1.0	...
Total	*37.8*	*51.6*	*10.8*	*25.2*	*38.1*	*48.6*	*10.2*	*14.6*	*39.1*	*52.5*	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	11.2	15.8	4.9	7.9	12.4	16.6	3.7	7.5	11.7	28.4	4.4	8.7	12.7
France	15.7 F	24.2	4.4 F	8.9 F	15.3 F	21.2	1.8 F	3.3 F	5.0 F	6.7	1.4 F	2.8 F	3.4 F
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	104.2	139.6	37.5	75.0	107.3	144.3	15.0	86.4	121.6	170.0	1.5	31.3	41.6
Italy	11.7	14.1	2.9	8.8	10.4	13.0	2.0	6.1	9.6	10.5	3.5	8.7	9.7
Sweden	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	0.7
Switzerland	17.1	22.8	7.5	12.8	18.4	24.1	6.7	12.1	17.0	22.2	7.6	11.9	17.6
United Kingdom	8.0	8.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	3.8	10.1	14.0	17.7	5.1	10.9	14.6
Total	*169.0*	*225.9*	*57.9*	*114.3*	*164.9*	*220.4*	*33.0*	*125.5*	*178.9*	*255.5*	*22.8*	*74.0*	*100.3*
GRAND TOTAL	**209**	**281**	**70**	**141**	**206**	**274**	**44**	**153**	**222**	**313**	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and grand totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 18. - Wool (actual weight): Cumulative quarterly trade, 1971-74

Tableau 18. - Laine (poids réel): Commerce, données cumulatives par trimestre, 1971-74

Country — Pays	1971		1972				1973				1974		
	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX	I-XII	I-III	I-VI	I-IX
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques												
EXPORTING COUNTRIES													
AFRICA													
South Africa	50.0	78.5	34.4	73.7	85.0	115.7	22.0	39.3	52.4	67.4	...	...	...
SOUTH AMERICA													
Argentina	66.4	83.3	29.8	46.8	57.0	72.9	42.5	56.7	64.2	70.3	...	...	...
Uruguay	34.1	47.0	13.9 F	26.1 F	29.0 F	35.0 F	7.4 F	13.9 F	15.4 F	21.2	F 8.0	F 14.0	F 17.0
Total	*100.5*	*130.3*	*43.7*	*72.9*	*86.0*	*107.9*	*49.9*	*70.6*	*79.6*	*91.5*	...	...	...
ASIA													
India	4.3	5.9	1.3	2.8	4.3	6.1	2.3	4.1	5.2	...	...	...	...
Iraq	1.1	3.5	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	...	...	...
Pakistan	3.2	4.3	1.1	2.0	9.2	4.8	1.9	2.9	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian Arab Republic	4.6	7.0	2.6	3.7	5.5	9.8	0.7	3.4	9.0	10.0	*0.4	*2.6	*6.8
Total	*13.2*	*20.7*	*5.5*	*9.6*	*21.4*	*24.2*	*5.5*	*11.1*	...	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.9	10.5	3.4	6.1	8.5	14.1	3.7	7.4	9.6	11.2	2.8	5.2	6.9
France	25.5 F	33.4	11.8 F	22.3 F	33.4 F	43.9	6.5	19.4	19.5	34.2	6.5	13.8	...
Ireland	6.5	9.3	2.3	4.1	6.8	11.2	2.6	4.6	7.1	9.9	2.0	3.8	5.2
United Kingdom	19.3	26.4	7.5	15.7	19.8	30.6	8.0	15.1	20.2	26.6	7.7	15.7	20.5
Total	*59.2*	*79.6*	*25.0*	*48.2*	*68.5*	*99.8*	*20.8*	*36.5*	*56.4*	*81.9*	*19.0*	*38.5*	...
OCEANIA													
Australia	522.8	695.7	204.5	409.9	581.9	744.0	209.9	356.8	467.0	593.8	160.7	269.6	396.6
New Zealand	214.2	246.3	97.6	200.8	259.1	315.1	93.8	173.7	210.0	287.9	71.6	...	...
Total	*737.0*	*942.0*	*302.1*	*610.7*	*841.0*	*1059.1*	*303.7*	*530.5*	*677.0*	*881.7*	*232.1*	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	**960**	**1 251**	**411**	**815**	**1 102**	**1 407**	**402**	**698**	...	...	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES													
NORTH AMERICA													
Canada	3.4	4.2	1.3	2.6	3.9	4.8	0.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	0.9	1.8	2.6
Mexico	7.8	10.1	1.9	4.0	6.3	7.1	1.0	2.2	3.0	3.4	F 0.8	1.9	...
United States	44.7	53.1	10.7	23.8	37.2	44.9	10.0	17.5	23.4	26.7	7.4	F 9.0	10.6
Total	*55.9*	*67.4*	*13.9*	*30.4*	*47.4*	*56.8*	*11.8*	*21.6*	*28.7*	*33.0*	*9.1*	*12.7*	...
ASIA													
India	13.7	16.2	4.0	8.2 F	11.1 F	20.1 F	1.0	2.5	4.3	...	...	...	...
Japan	232.1	307.8	87.7	179.6	265.7	348.7	91.2	186.9	256.1	315.7	63.3	100.9	135.3
Turkey	6.6	9.0	0.5 F	4.6 F	4.9 F	12.1	1.5	3.2	4.5 F	5.2	...	...	...
Total	*252.4*	*333.0*	*92.2*	*192.4*	*281.7*	*380.9*	*93.7*	*192.6*	*264.9*	...	...	...	...
EUROPE													
Austria	3.2	4.2	1.7	2.8	3.7	5.0	1.3	2.5	3.5	4.4	1.0	2.1	2.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	61.8	75.6	19.6	39.3	54.8	69.3	16.2	33.7	46.8	53.0	10.5	24.5	35.9
Bulgaria	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.9
Denmark	2.7	3.8	0.9	2.1	2.8	3.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.3
France	128.3 F	171.0	49.8 F	88.9 F	115.5 F	164.6	37.6	79.2	94.0	121.5	67.1	122.7	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	85.6	111.3	27.8	59.9	86.2	115.7	25.3	41.9	48.5	58.9	4.2	22.7	33.9
Ireland	6.1	8.1	2.3	4.5	6.2	7.9	1.7	4.3	7.0	8.3	1.9	3.6	5.1
Italy	78.8	104.3	32.8	74.3	85.6	121.4	28.7	51.1	68.5	90.4	16.6	35.3	51.3
Netherlands	9.3	12.4	3.4	7.6	10.3	12.7	2.8	6.2	8.5	9.9	1.5	3.3	5.6
Spain	14.8	17.1	10.8	11.6	15.7	18.4	6.6	11.6	12.5	13.7	*5.0	9.0	...
Sweden	1.9	2.4	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.7	1.2
Switzerland	4.3	5.2	2.4	5.1	6.0	7.0	2.2	3.8	5.2	6.4	2.4	4.4	6.0
United Kingdom	126.1	160.3	74.5	120.7	158.6	207.0	56.6	99.1	128.0	150.8	41.9	83.2	119.4
Total	*524.1*	*676.9*	*226.8*	*418.9*	*548.1*	*763.1*	*180.6*	*336.6*	*426.4*	*522.6*	*153.0*	*312.8*	...
GRAND TOTAL	**832**	**1 077**	**333**	**642**	**877**	**1 201**	**286**	**551**	**720**	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental and general totals refer only to the countries listed.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux et généraux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974									1975			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS														
Wheat														
Argentina: Durum wheat, Candeal, Taganrog, f.o.b. up-river	U.S.$/60 lb	5.44	5.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada: No. 1, C.W.R.S., 13.5%, Thunder Bay	Can.$/60 lb	5.78	5.25	4.85	5.12	5.19	5.22	5.78	6.07	6.08	5.66	5.15	5.14	5.19
U.K.: Australian, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.: No. 2 Hard Winter, ordinary protein, f.o.b. Gulf ports	U.S.$/60 lb	4.41	3.87	4.24	4.60	4.56	4.64	5.23	5.11	4.99	4.47	4.17	3.98	3.90
European ports:[1] Canada Western Red Spring, 13.5%, c.i.f.	D. marks/1 000 kg	541	457	515	556	572	566	608	587	562	...	...	...	...
Rye														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, spot, Winnipeg	Can.$/56 lb	2.54	2.45	2.85	3.01	2.82	2.91	3.33	3.12	2.93	2.76	2.46	2.16	2.21
Barley														
U.K.: Canadian, No. 2, feed, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ex store, basis 100-ton lots, average of closing quotations, futures market, Liverpool	£/2 240 lb	56.0	54.8	51.8	53.6	58.0	58.0	62.3	62.7	P61.9	56.0	50.8	49.1	49.1
Oats														
Canada: No. 2 Western, basis in store, Thunder Bay, domestic wholesale and export price	Can.$/34 lb	1.85	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.92	1.97	2.05	1.98	1.95	1.96	1.75	1.66	1.74
Maize														
U.K.: Nearest forward shipment: Argentina, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3 yellow, c.i.f. Tilbury	£/2 240 lb	58.3	56.2	59.5	62.9	71.0	70.2	74.2	72.9	P71.5	60.5	54.8	56.8	—
Sorghum														
U.K.: U.S./Argentina, transshipment, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	59.2	53.9	52.4	54.9	58.0	64.3	70.0	74.0	P74.8	64.2	51.1	48.0	51.2
Rice[2]														
Thailand: White, 5% brokens, government standard, f.o.b. Bangkok	U.S.$/1 000 kg	630.0	625.0	596.3	518.8	521.0	516.3	500.0	452.5	428.7	399.0	403.7	396.3	400.0
Sugar[3]														
Greater Caribbean Area: Raw, 96°, in bulk, export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 11 contract), f.o.b.	U.S.¢/lb	21.77	23.65	23.67	25.40	31.45	36.35	39.63	57.17	44.97	38.32	33.72	26.50	24.06
Caribbean ports (daily price calculated for implementation of International Sugar Agreement):[4] in bulk, f.o.b. and stowed	U.S.¢/lb	21.60	23.63	23.51	25.03	30.63	34.15	39.50	56.14	44.88	38.31	33.98	26.40	P24.21
U.S.: Raw, 96°, bulk, c.i.f. New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.62	22.42	25.68	27.72	31.98	33.08	38.20	56.68	40.49	39.52	35.44	26.88	25.45
Onions														
U.K.: Price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales:														
From Egypt	£/112 lb	6.22	5.58	4.51	4.66	3.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.28
From the Netherlands	£/112 lb	5.32	5.80	4.70	4.61	4.30	3.25	2.96	3.36	3.14	—	—	—	4.31
Tomatoes														
U.K.: Canary Islands, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/6 kg	2.96	1.62	—	—	—	—	P1.50	2.15	2.12	2.34	2.37	2.74	2.31
Bananas														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Ecuador, in cartons, f.o.r., price paid by wholesalers to importers, Hamburg	Marks/1 000 kg	630	768	590	412	580	665	617	517	525	P550	P720	832	881
U.S.: Central and South America, tropical pack, f.o.b. port of entry	U.S.$/40-lb case	2.89	3.80	3.45	4.02	3.47	4.06	3.50	3.08	3.17	3.75	4.37	4.77	5.05
Oranges														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spanish, Navel, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg carton	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	12.3	11.7	12.5	13.4	17.1
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton (½ box)[5]	2.21	2.30	2.47	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.44	2.14	2.29	2.81	3.66
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box[6]	...	2.37	2.42	2.81	3.07	2.78	2.58	2.42	1.51	—	—	—	—
Lemons														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Sicilian, wholesale price, Hamburg	Marks/15-kg case	15.5	16.2	17.4	16.8	18.6	P19.5	20.0	22.1	18.4	17.4	16.1	16.4	16.9

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974									1975			
		Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Grapefruit														
U.K.: Israeli, wholesale price, London	£/carton (½ box) [5]	1.94	2.20	2.25	—	—	—	2.95	2.86	2.70	2.42	2.25	2.40	2.64
South African, price paid by retailers to wholesalers in England and Wales	£/½ box [6]	—	2.41	2.45	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.27	2.22	—	—	—	—	—
Apples														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Italian, dessert, Golden Delicious, Munich	Marks/100 kg	64	70	72	95	—	p81	85	P84	P84	84	92	107	120
Raisins														
U.K.: Australian sultanas, 5-Crown, spot, ex wharf, London	£/2 240 lb	p452	...	p470	p475	470	p480	p510	p550	...	p720	p720	p620	p620
Turkish sultanas, No. 9, c.i.f. London	£/2 240 lb	p435	...	....	p440	441	435	p410	406	—	—	—	368	—
Dates														
U.S.: Pitted Sairs, G.A.Q. 70's, ex warehouse, New York	U.S.¢/lb	18.8	18.8	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soybeans														
U.K.: U.S. No. 2, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/1 000 kg	234.8	230.2	232.8	273.4	—	—	339.4	320.2	p301.4	260.0	238.3	224.7	230.8
Groundnuts														
European ports: [1] Nigerian, shelled, nearest forward shipment, resellers, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	252.7	261.6	—	249.3	—	—	—	—	263.0	—	—	—	—
European ports: Sudanese, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	—	255.0	250.0	248.0	—	—	264.4	263.8	—	—	—	—	—
Linseed														
U.K.: Canadian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, transshipment from continental European ports, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	101.8	203.7	202.9	220.6	229.8	227.1	240.8	226.1	p224.8	204.9	167.9	149.4	163.6
Copra														
European ports: [1] Philippine/Indonesian, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	U.S.$/1 000 kg	722	751	776	688	633	552	586	509	p435	368	319	296	289
Olive oil														
European ports: [1] Spanish, edible, 1%, drums, f.o.b.	£/1 000 kg	—	....	....	965.0	925.0	925.0	925.0	925.0	p925.0	925.0	—	—	—
Soybean oil														
Netherlands: Dutch, crude, f.o.b. ex mill, Rotterdam	U.S.$/1 000 kg	660	772	788	875	923	933	1045	943	892	775	682	601	621
Groundnut oil														
U.K.: Nigerian/Gambian/any origin, 3-5% bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	477	460	453	440	476	459	500	475	p462	464	458	405	383
Linseed oil														
U.K.: Any origin, dutiable, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	441	455	452	462	477	481	504	509	p511	402	352	298	367
Coconut oil														
European ports: [1] Sri Lanka, 1%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
European ports: Philippine/Indonesian, c.i.f. Rotterdam	U.S.$/2 240 lb	1133	948	1171	1132	1080	868	900	775	p648	500	492	449	439
Palm oil														
European ports: [7] Malaysian, 5%, bulk, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	260	247	256	267	317	312	359	345	p292	255	215	198	195
Groundnut cake														
U.K.: Nigerian, 54% protein, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f. at ports	£/2 240 lb	p90.0	83.5	—	85.4	93.5	91.9	100.0	95.0	P93.2	90.0	82.0	75.5	79.0
Coffee														
France: Ivory Coast Robusta, ex warehouse, Le Havre	F. francs/kg	6.70	6.84	6.60	5.90	5.56	5.47	5.63	5.56	5.66	5.52	5.30	5.08	p4.55
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Brazilian Santos No. 4	U.S.¢/lb	74.4	73.6	71.3	68.3	62.0	58.5	62.2	64.3	65.8	71.2	71.8	71.7	p70.4
Colombian Manizales	U.S.¢/lb	81.1	82.2	82.0	78.0	74.0	72.7	72.4	76.0	82.1	79.7	76.5	70.8	p68.1
Uganda Native Standard	U.S.¢/lb	63.6	63.9	62.1	58.6	55.7	53.9	54.5	55.9	56.0	54.4	52.2	49.9	p49.1
Cocoa beans														
European ports: [1] Good fermented Ghana, nearest forward shipment, c.i.f.	£/1 000 kg	n1007	n1046	n865	n977	n1023	n1048	n1156	n919	n807	np756	n746	n723	n629
U.S.: Spot, New York:														
Bahia	U.S.¢/lb	101.4	108.8	94.6	93.3	92.4	91.4	98.5	88.3	79.9	81.0	79.9	73.3	...
Ghana	U.S.¢/lb	110.3	116.8	103.3	106.9	106.9	106.4	115.1	102.6	85.4	86.2	87.6	81.6	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Tea														
Sri Lanka: For export, high grown, auction price,[8] Colombo	Rupees/kg	7.08	6.16	6.82	6.96	7.80	8.16	7.76	7.90	8.28	7.92	8.46	8.26	7.09
India: For domestic consumption and export, auction price,[8] Calcutta	Rupees/kg	11.63	10.20	12.11	14.72	11.45	10.35	P9.98	P10.18	11.06	10.14	9.35	8.76	...
Pepper														
U.S.: Black Malabar, spot, New York	U.S.¢/lb	79.8	85.0	87.0	87.4	P85.5	86.1	85.5	P90.0	P91.0	90.0	86.0	86.4	89.2
Tobacco														
U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price	U.S.¢/lb	—	—	—	88.2	103.5	109.4	111.6	103.6	105.0	—	—	—	—
Cigarette leaf, unstemmed, average import value from Turkey	U.S.¢/lb	57.1	52.7	53.9	54.7	54.9	56.1	59.1	64.5	62.2	63.6	66.6	81.9	...
Cotton														
U.K.: c.i.f. north European ports: American, Memphis Territory, Strict Middling $1^{1}/_{16}$ inch	U.S.¢/lb	69.9	63.7	62.7	64.1	64.3	60.5	58.5	53.6	P52.3	P51.3	52.6	53.8	P56.2
Egyptian, Menoufi, fully good, official sales	U.S.¢/lb	160.0	157.8	158.0	163.8	159.6	158.4	137.4	137.4	P137.8	P136.9	138.0	138.3	P138.9
Flax														
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted, B, f.o.b. Antwerp	B.fr/kg	54.5	54.5	54.5	53.0	51.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	43.0	...	38.0	36.0
Jute														
U.K.: Raw, Bangladesh, White C, c.i.f. U.K.	£/2 240 lb	158.5	161.3	167.0	172.8	179.3	195.6	217.4	235.0	235.9	238.2	239.0	239.0	239.0
Sisal														
U.K.: Tanzania/Kenya, No. 3 L, c.i.f. London	U.S.$/1 000 kg	1060	1078	1085	1096	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	978	850	850
Silk														
U.S.: Raw, 22 denier, grade 2A, New York	U.S.$/lb	19.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	...
Rayon														
Italy: Viscose filament, 133/24-28-48 denier, Milan	1 000 lire/100 kg	187.0	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Viscose yarn, 150 denier, cones, wholesale price	U.S.¢/lb	93.0	98.3	102.0	105.3	106.7	106.0	104.7	103.3	102.3	98.0	98.0	...	...
Wool														
U.K.: Dominion, clean, dry-combed basis:														
64's	New pence/kg	227	220	220	210	210	175	160	165	165	165	165	165	...
50's	New pence/kg	140	129	129	129	106	104	94	92	92	91	91	91	...
U.S.: Buenos Aires, greasy V/VI's, clean basis, in bond, Boston	U.S.¢/lb	150.0	150.0	150.0	—	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	—	—	...
Rubber														
Singapore: No. 1, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b.	S.$/1 000 kg	2022	2027	1780	1623	1639	1470	1422	1134	1331	1275	...	...	...
West Malaysia: No. 3, R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur	M.$/1 000 kg	n1751	n1730	n1573	n1468	n1430	n1225	n1168	n1025	n1177	n1154	...	...	...
Beef														
U.K.: Argentine, rumps, chilled, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	72.8	77.2	68.5	67.2	66.6	P69.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
Denmark: Steers, for export, best quality, liveweight	Kroner/kg	6.14	5.98	5.90	5.92	6.06	6.19	6.23	5.92	5.90	5.93	6.13	6.56	6.74
Lamb														
U.K.: New Zealand, prime, grade 2, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London	New pence/lb	—	26.4	26.2	23.6	23.4	25.1	26.2	P25.5	26.8	27.6	26.5	28.4	P29.3
Bacon														
U.K.: Danish, selection A1, ex quay, London Provision Exchange	£/2 240 lb	650	650	650	P663	702	742	760	778	P800	P800	P760	792	800
Tallow														
U.S.: Bleachable, fancy, inedible, delivered Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	20.8	20.5	18.0	19.2	18.8	16.1	16.9	14.8	11.2	11.0	11.2	...	...
Lard														
U.K.: U.S., prime steam, in bulk, c.i.f.	£/2 240 lb	268	240	228	310	331	312	402	404	392	367	327	320	315

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance (*continued*)

Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international (*suite*)

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
Hides														
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: American, domestic, light, salted cowhides, c.i.f. Hamburg	Marks/kg	1.94	1.90	1.73	p1.66	p1.59	p1.59	p1.35	1.31	1.22	1.14	1.08	p1.25	...
Butter														
U.K.: Salted, London Provision Exchange:														
Danish	£/112 lb	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.6	29.6	31.2	34.1	36.1	p36.7	p36.6	p36.6	40.0	40.0
New Zealand, finest	£/112 lb	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese														
U.K.: New Zealand, Cheddar, 20-kg carton, rindless, white, London Provision Exchange	£/20 kg	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.3	13.1	14.1	—	—	p14.5	p14.5	15.5
Eggs														
Denmark: price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Export Cooperative[9]	Kroner/kg	5.00	4.84	4.27	3.75	3.60	3.90	4.20	4.68	p4.80	4.26	4.20	4.20	4.40
Netherlands: Average price to producers	Guilders/100 kg	216	198	172	158	179	215	206	220	200	...	...	...	...
FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS														
Fresh and frozen fish														
U.K.: England and Wales: British landings, average unit value, all sizes:														
Cod	£/2 240 lb	245.6	207.3	196.3	183.0	...	...	260.4	255.5	264.0	...	...	...	...
Haddock	£/2 240 lb	237.7	228.1	218.2	219.8	...	...	238.3	230.8	272.2	...	...	...	...
Plaice	£/2 240 lb	256.2	272.3	311.4	347.1	...	...	339.1	361.3	454.4	...	...	...	...
Herrings	£/2 240 lb	130.6	137.5	98.5	97.7	...	...	105.2	114.7	85.4	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb cellowrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers.	U.S.¢/lb	50.0	...	...	...	43.0	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...
Boston shrimp, frozen, brown-grooved, headless, 5-lb carton, average price, Chicago	U.S.¢/lb	237.0	...	...	...	203.0	...	...	181.0	180.0	...	...	...	...
Salted fish														
Italy: Cod, salted, pressed, Genoa	1 000 lire/100 kg	—	—	—	—	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	130.0	...	...	...
Canned fish														
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, brokers' quotations, delivered New York	U.S.$/case[10]	19.0	...	...	...	21.6	...	...	22.6	22.6	...	...	...	...
Tuna, light meat, chunk style, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.$/case[11]	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	24.2	23.2	23.2
Fish meal														
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 1 000-lb burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.$/2 000 lb	393	...	...	...	313	...	...	298	284	...	...	...	...
FOREST PRODUCTS														
Lumber														
Canada: Douglas fir, dimension lumber, green S4S, 8'/20'/R/L, construction, 25% standard, f.o.b. mill	Can.$/1 000 board feet	163.1	158.6	157.2	157.2	133.2	125.2	110.7	113.6	113.6	119.6	127.4	...	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of: Spruce, fir or pine, 8-17 cm width, 24 mm thick, sawmill price, Bavaria	Marks/cubic metre	225.0	224.7	223.2	222.1	217.4	211.8	208.4	200.8	198.7	189.2	185.5	184.5	...
Sweden: 2½″ × 7″ u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Nederbottens district	Kronor/cubic metre	799	799	799	799	799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19. - Price series of international significance *(concluded)*

Tableau 19. - Séries de prix d'intérêt international *(fin)*

Commodity: Description of series — Produits: Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1974 Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1975 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
U.K.: Sawn softwood, average import value, c.i.f.	£/standard	263.2	277.5	279.1	281.9	305.0	305.4	299.3	303.3	299.2	...	...	...	...
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" × 4", mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.$/1 000 board feet	186.2	179.0	167.6	162.5	152.6	146.2	135.8	139.1	133.2	...	146.9	...	...
Wood pulp														
Canada: Sulphite pulp, bleached, strong, paper grade, full freight allowed, exports to U.S.	Can. $/2 000 lb	291.0	289.1	292.9	340.0	339.8	342.1	345.9	347.6	353.0	381.0	382.6	...	...
Finland: Unbleached sulphate, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite, average export value	Kronor/1 000 kg	1567	1528	1683	1980	1980	2039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newsprint														
Canada: Wholesale price, f.o.b. mill, southern Quebec	Can. $/2 000 lb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland: Average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	942	924	962	1016	1131	1144	1141	1170	1096	1225	...	...	...
U.K.: Average import value	£/1 000 kg	125.7	126.6	130.2	141.9	146.0	150.6	150.4	152.8	149.5	...	...	...	...
Paper														
Finland: Kraft, average export value	New markkaa/ 1 000 kg	1013	1046	1131	1265	1224	1336	1431	1521	1464	1430	...	...	...
SUMMARY PRICE INDEX														
United Nations export price index of primary commodities in international trade (1963 = 100) [12]														
Commodities of agricultural origin			234			234			242			228		...
Food			236			243			265			246		...
Nonfood			226			221			210			202		...
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND SERVICE														
Maritime freight rates														
Grain to U.K.:														
From U.S. Gulf	£/2 240 lb	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From River Plate	£/2 240 lb	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Northern Range	£/2 240 lb	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.K.: Time charter: [13] Index numbers (1970 = 100)			...			...			...			...		...
Fertilizers														
Ammonium nitrate: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 26%, bulk, 10- to 200-quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	320	326	329	323	310	310	313	317	320	324	334	...	...
Superphosphate: U.K.: 19%, 10-ton lots, London [14]	£/2 240 lb	18.29	18.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	38.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muriate of potash: Germany, Fed. Rep. of: 50%, bulk, 10- to 200-quintal lots, at warehouse	Marks/1 000 kg	201	197	199	200	206	208	215	218	219	227	228	...	...

n = Nominal **p** = Provisional.

[1] Ports concerned may be Antwerp/Rotterdam-Hamburg/Bremen/Marseilles. – [2] The price of rice supplied to Sri Lanka by China under the annual rice/rubber agreement was $361.5 per metric ton in 1974. Usually China supplies raw rice, 35% brokens, to Sri Lanka. – [3] The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement negotiatied price for raw sugar delivered against negotiated price quotas, 96°, f.o.b. basis, stowed, in bulk, was set at £50.0 per long ton for 1972-74. Additional payments of £7.0 to £11.0 per long ton are made to less developed producing members (all except Australia), the amount being varied inversely with the world price of sugar. – [4] Arithmetical average to New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 11, and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion to U.S. cents per lb avoirdupois and adjusted to free on board and stowed Caribbean ports, in bulk, by deducting the cost of insurance and freight to the United Kingdom, or, if the difference between these two f.o.b. prices is more than 6 points, by adding 3 points to the lower price. – [5] The weight of a carton is 19 kg. – [6] The net weight of a box varies between 59 and 64 lb. – [7] United Kingdom/Continent. – [8] Exclusive of export duty and excise. – [9] Including supplement. – [10] 100 cans of 3¼ oz per case. – [11] 48 cans of 6½ oz per case. – [12] Index number series revised using as weights the value of exports of each commodity in 1963. – [13] Based on weighted average of quotations of ships of all flags on important routes all over the world in which U.K. tramp ships of 9 000-16 000 d.w.t. were employed in 1960. – [14] Net of subsidies paid to farmers.

n = Nominal **p** = Provisoire.

[1] Les ports en question peuvent être Anvers/Rotterdam-Hambourg/Brême/Marseille. – [2] Le prix du riz fourni à Sri Lanka par la Chine en vertu de l'accord annuel riz/caoutchouc était de $361,5 par tonne métrique en 1974. D'ordinaire, la Chine fournit à Sri Lanka du riz brut, 35% de brisures. – [3] Le prix négocié en vertu de l'Accord du Commonwealth sur le sucre (sucre brut, livré au titre des contingents auxquels s'applique ce prix, 96°, base f.o.b. en cale, en vrac) a été fixé à £50,0 par tonne longue pour la période 1972-74. Les paiements additionnels de £7,0 à £11,0 par tonne longue reçus par les membres producteurs moins développés (tous à l'exception de l'Australie), varient en raison inverse du prix mondial du sucre. – [4] Moyenne arithmétique entre le prix du Contrat N° 11 du New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange et le cours journalier du London Sugar Market, après conversion en cents U.S. par livre avoirdupois, ajusté sur la base du cours f.o.b. et en cale ports des Caraïbes, en vrac, en déduisant le coût de l'assurance et du fret jusqu'au Royaume-Uni, ou, si la différence entre ces deux prix f.o.b. est supérieure à 6 points, en ajoutant 3 points au prix le plus bas. – [5] Poids d'un carton, 19 kg. – [6] Le poids net des fruits contenus dans une caisse varie entre 59 et 64 lb. – [7] Royaume-Uni/continent. – [8] Non compris les droits d'exportation et les taxes. – [9] Y compris supplément. – [10] Caisses de 100 boîtes de 3¼ oz. – [11] Caisses de 48 boîtes de 6½ oz. – [12] Ces séries de nombres-indices ont été révisées en utilisant comme coefficient de pondération la valeur des exportations de chaque produit agricole en 1963. – [13] Basé sur la moyenne pondérée des taux des navires battant tous pavillons sur toutes les importantes routes du monde sur lesquelles naviguait en 1960 la flotte britannique de tramps de 9 000 à 16 000 tonnes port en lourd. – [14] Non compris les subventions aux exploitants.

Table 20. - Cotton: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Coton: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Producer prices — Prix à la production	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros								Export prices — Prix à l'exportation	Import prices — Prix à l'importation	
	United States	Brazil	Egypt I	Egypt II	India	Mexico	Pakistan	Turkey	United States	Peru	United Kingdom I	United Kingdom II
Season — Campagne	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII	VIII-VII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Cents/lb	New cruzeiros/15 kg	U.S. cents/lb		Rupees/100 lb	Pesos/100 lb	Rupees/82.28 lb	Kurus/kg	Cents/lb	U.S. dollars/46 kg	U.S. cents/lb	
1970	22.8	46.25	32.5	48.7	672	356.2	117.0	721	23.5	33.1	28.5	61.1
1971	28.1	55.67	37.1	50.1	517	399.4	131.8	906	31.5	37.5	35.1	64.9
1972	27.2	62.91	44.9	57.8	396	453.6	178.3	969	33.1	43.4	35.6	72.9
1973	44.6	125.37	120.0	137.4	—	819.2	238.3	2 026	47.8	74.8	63.2	152.6
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974 I	50.7	144.86	123.7	140.5	—	800	270.2	2 235	68.7	74.8	67.4	154.8
II	52.0	136.53	125.7	142.4	—	800	221.7	2 135	70.1	73.2	62.0	158.6
III	53.4	122.24	125.4	142.3	—	800	232.6	1 949	...	70.7	59.2	159.7
IV	58.4	134.65	126.4	143.2	—	800	235.1	1 941	...	78.8	57.8	160.0
V	48.7	135.86	128.9	160.0	—	800	245.7	1 940	47.5	82.6	54.1	157.8
VI	48.0	123.05	128.9	146.0	—	650	248.0	1 900	46.4	83.0	55.2	158.0
VII	45.8	115.04	129.2	146.4	—	600	236.4	—	47.5	83.0	56.0	163.8
VIII	44.9	111.09	127.1	143.9	—	630	215.9	—	45.6	83.0	54.9	159.6
IX	44.2	108.81	...	...	—	—	203.1	1 610	45.2	—	52.0	158.4
X	51.5	102.35	92.8	120.3	—	530	202.7	...	35.5	—	49.9	137.4
XI	49.3	100.00	92.9	120.4	—	...	...	...	38.1	—	46.0	137.4
XII	43.7	116.00	93.2	120.6	—	...	185.0	...	35.5	—	44.4	137.8
1975 I	39.9	...	92.5	119.9	—	...	188.7	...	34.6	63.0	41.2	136.9
II	32.0	...	93.2	120.8	—	...	187.9	...	33.1	61.5	39.8	138.0
III	30.0	...	93.5	121.2	...	...	...	...	...	62.0	41.5	138.3
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg											
1970	0.50	0.62	0.72	1.07	0.90	0.63	0.66	0.49	0.52	0.72	0.63	1.35
1971	0.62	0.65	0.82	1.10	0.69	0.70	0.74	0.64	0.69	0.82	0.77	1.43
1972	0.60	0.69	0.99	1.27	0.52	0.80	0.46	0.69	0.73	0.94	0.78	1.61
1973	0.98	1.31	2.65	3.03	—	1.44	0.64	1.45	1.05	1.62	1.39	3.36
1974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974 I	1.12	1.52	2.73	3.10	—	1.41	0.73	1.60	1.52	1.62	1.49	3.41
II	1.15	1.41	2.77	3.14	—	1.41	0.60	1.52	1.66	1.59	1.37	3.50
III	1.18	1.26	2.76	3.14	—	1.41	0.63	1.39	...	1.54	1.31	3.52
IV	1.29	1.37	2.79	3.16	—	1.41	0.64	1.39	...	1.71	1.27	3.53
V	1.07	1.38	2.84	3.53	—	1.41	0.66	1.39	1.05	1.80	1.24	3.48
VI	1.06	1.20	2.84	3.22	—	1.15	0.67	1.36	1.02	1.80	1.22	3.48
VII	1.01	1.13	2.85	3.23	—	1.06	0.64	—	1.05	1.80	1.23	3.61
VIII	0.99	1.06	2.80	3.17	—	1.11	0.58	—	1.01	1.80	1.21	3.52
IX	0.97	1.02	...	...	—	—	0.55	1.15	1.00	—	1.15	3.49
X	1.14	0.94	2.05	2.65	—	0.94	0.55	...	0.78	—	1.10	3.03
XI	1.09	0.91	2.05	2.66	—	...	...	...	0.84	—	1.01	3.03
XII	0.96	1.00	2.06	2.66	—	...	0.50	...	0.78	—	0.98	3.04
1975 I	0.88	...	2.04	2.64	—	...	0.51	...	0.76	1.37	0.91	3.02
II	0.70	...	2.06	2.66	—	...	0.51	...	0.73	1.34	0.88	3.04
III	0.66	...	2.06	2.67	...	...	...	...	...	1.35	0.91	3.05

Producer prices

United States: American upland, average producer price, in 480-lb net weight bales.

Wholesale prices

Brazil: Type 5, wholesale, São Paulo. – **Egypt: I** - In hydraulic bales, ECC's official export sales price, excluding export tax, spot, Alexandria; from 1970 through September 1972, Giza 67, Giza 69 and Dendera; from October 1972, Giza 67 and Giza 69; through September 1972, Good; from October 1972, Good + ¼. **II** - Menoufi and Giza 68, good-fully good, in hydraulic bales, ECC's export sales price minima, spot, Alexandria. – **India:** Khandesh Virnar, wholesale price, Bombay. – **Mexico:** Middling 15/16 ", wholesale price, Torreon. – **Pakistan:** 289 F. Punjab, R.G., wholesale price, Karachi. – **Turkey:** Cukurova Standard white I, wholesale price, Adana. – **United States:** Middling 1 in, average of 14 spot markets.

Export prices

Peru: Tanguis, type 3, nearest forward shipment f.o.b. ship, Lima.

Import prices

United Kingdom: I - American, Orleans/Texas, S.L.M. 15/16 ", c.i.f. Liverpool. **II** - Egyptian, Menoufi, " fully good," c.i.f. Liverpool.

Prix à la production

Etats-Unis « American upland », prix moyen à la production: en balles de 480 lb, poids net.

Prix de gros

Brésil: Type 5, prix de gros, São Paulo. – **Egypte: I** - Emballé à la presse hydraulique, prix de vente officiel de la CEC pour l'exportation, non compris les droits d'exportation, prix du disponible, Alexandrie; de 1970 jusqu'à fin septembre 1972, Giza 67, Giza 69 et Dendérah; à partir d'octobre 1972, Giza 67 et Giza 69; jusqu'à fin septembre 1972, « Good »; à partir d'octobre 1972, « Good + ¼ ». **II** - Menoufi et Giza 68, « Good-fully good », emballé à la presse hydraulique, prix de vente minimal de la CEC pour l'exportation, prix du disponible, Alexandrie. – **Inde:** Khandesh Virnar, prix de gros, Bombay. – **Mexique:** Middling 15/16 ", prix de gros, Torreon. – **Pakistan:** 289 F. Pendjab, R.G., prix de gros, Karachi. – **Turquie:** « Cukurova Standard white I », prix de gros, Adana. – **Etats-Unis:** Middling 1 in, moyenne des cours du disponible sur 14 marchés.

Prix à l'exportation

Pérou: Tanguis, type 3, embarquement le plus proche, f.o.b. navire, Lima.

Prix à l'importation

Royaume-Uni: I - Des Etats-Unis, Orleans/Texas, S.L.M. 15/16 ", c.a.f. Liverpool. **II** - Egyptien, Menoufi « fully good », c.a.f. Liverpool.

Table 21. - Miscellaneous fibres: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Fibres diverses: Prix dans certains pays

	ABACA			FLAX — LIN		HEMP — CHANVRE	JUTE			
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*		*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Producer prices — Prix à la production*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*
	Philippines	European ports	United States	Belgium	United Kingdom	Italy	India	United States	Bangladesh	United Kingdom
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	VII-VI	I-XII	VII-VI	VII-VI
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales									
	Pesos/ 63.25 kg	*£/1 000 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Francs/kg*	*£/2 240 lb*	*1 000 lire/ 100 kg*	*Rupees/ 180 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*£/long ton*	*£/2 240 lb*
1970	106.5	144.8	22.8	29.8	329	46.0	385	16.3	116	140.7
1971	129.4	148.0	24.0	29.6	346	52.4	420	16.7	139	147.6
1972	127.0	131.2	24.7	34.2	419	56.8	456	17.4	115	145.1
1973	194.5	224.3	33.2	42.8	579	62.4	379	18.0	121	151.7
1974	...	424.2	65.4	51.5	...	...	...	19.8	...	...
1974 I	333.8	484.5	56.5	52.5	721	—	370	17.5	116	149.9
II	357.5	429.4	57.5	53.5	745	—	375	17.5	119	151.8
III	422.5	396.6	61.1	54.5	745	—	370	17.5	119	155.0
IV	425.0	378.6	62.2	54.5	751	—	375	17.5	127	158.5
V	439.4	364.6	62.8	54.5	773	—	390	17.5	138	161.7
VI	443.8	412.2	67.5	54.5	767	—	405	19.3	141	167.0
VII	451.9	465.9	71.8	53.0	747	—	420	20.2	150	172.8
VIII	444.4	477.8	76.7	51.0	713	—	465	20.2	150	179.3
IX	...	444.6	69.2	50.0	690	—	510	20.2	180	195.6
X	...	417.3	66.5	50.0	709	—	480	23.5	200	217.4
XI	...	409.5	66.5	45.0	...	—	460	23.5	200	235.0
XII	...	409.5	66.5	45.0	...	—	450	23.5	200	235.9
1975 I	...	361.8	66.5	43.0	...	...	455	23.5	...	238.2
II	...	361.8	66.5	...	...	...	440	24.5	...	239.0
III	...	300.6	66.5	...	...	...	430	27.5	...	239.0
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg									
1970	27.8	34.7	50.3	59.5	77.6	76.3	28.5	35.9	27.3	33.2
1971	31.8	36.2	52.9	59.3	83.1	84.3	31.6	36.8	34.7	35.5
1972	30.0	32.6	54.4	76.4	102.5	97.7	33.2	38.4	27.5	34.9
1973	45.2	55.1	73.1	110.6	140.0	107.2	26.5	39.8	33.6	36.7
1974	...	99.8	144.2	133.2	...	...	...	43.7	...	...
1974 I	77.8	110.3	124.6	123.7	161.6	—	24.4	38.6	26.0	33.6
II	83.4	99.0	126.8	132.6	169.0	—	25.3	38.6	27.0	34.4
III	98.5	94.9	134.6	139.9	175.5	—	26.2	38.6	28.0	36.5
IV	99.1	92.1	137.2	145.1	179.8	—	26.7	38.6	30.4	37.9
V	102.6	87.2	138.5	142.9	182.1	—	27.3	38.6	32.5	38.1
VI	103.3	98.5	148.8	143.3	180.5	—	28.6	42.6	33.2	39.3
VII	105.2	110.7	158.3	138.5	174.7	—	29.6	44.6	35.1	40.4
VIII	103.5	110.7	169.1	129.6	162.6	—	32.1	44.6	34.2	40.9
IX	...	103.7	152.5	127.4	158.3	—	34.9	44.6	41.3	44.9
X	...	97.4	146.6	131.0	162.9	—	32.8	51.8	45.9	49.9
XI	...	95.2	146.6	120.9	...	—	31.3	51.8	45.7	53.7
XII	...	96.2	146.6	124.6	...	—	30.7	51.8	46.2	54.5
1975 I	...	86.0	146.6	122.8	...	...	31.0	51.8	...	55.7
II	...	86.0	146.6	...	...	...	30.0	54.0	...	55.9
III	...	71.5	146.6	...	...	...	29.3	60.6	...	55.9

ABACA

Wholesale prices
Philippines: Davao I, wholesale price, Manila.

Import prices
European ports: Philippine Manila (non-Davao) G, c.i.f. – **United States:** Davao I, import price, ex ship, New York.

FLAX

Export prices
Belgium: Belgian, water-retted B, f.o.b. Antwerp.

Import prices
United Kingdom: Courtrai, medium, water-retted, c.i.f. at ports.

HEMP

Producer prices
Italy: Paesana, price at free market, Caserta.

JUTE

Wholesale prices
India: Raw, baled, mill firsts, Calcutta. – **United States:** Ex dock, offering price, New York; through 1971, Pakistan white C; from January 1972, Bangladesh white C.

Export prices
Bangladesh: Raw, baled, white D, f.o.b. Chittagong-Chalna.

Import prices
United Kingdom: Raw, baled, Pakistan, c.i.f. U.K.; through November 1971, Pakistan white C; from March 1972, Bangladesh white C; c.i.f. U.K.

ABACA

Prix de gros
Philippines: Davao I, prix de gros, Manille.

Prix à l'importation
Ports européens: Chanvre de Manille (pas Davao) G, c.a.f. – **Etats-Unis:** Davao I, prix à l'importation, à quai, New York.

LIN

Prix à l'exportation
Belgique: De Belgique, roui à l'eau, B., f.o.b. Anvers.

Prix à l'importation
Royaume-Uni: De Courtrai, moyen, roui à l'eau, c.a.f. ports anglais.

CHANVRE

Prix à la production
Italie: « Paesana », prix sur le marché libre, Caserte.

JUTE

Prix de gros
Inde: Brut, en balles, « mill firsts », Calcutta. – **Etats-Unis:** Sortie entrepôt, prix demandé, New York; jusqu'à fin 1971, « Pakistan white C »; depuis janvier 1972, « Bangladesh white C ».

Prix à l'exportation
Bangladesh: Brut, en balles, « white D »; f.o.b. Chittagong-Chalna.

Prix à l'importation
Royaume-Uni: Brut en balles, du Pakistan, c.a.f. Royaume-Uni; jusqu'à fin novembre 1971, « Pakistan white C »; depuis mars 1972, « Bangladesh white C »; c.a.f. Royaume-Uni.

Table 21. - Miscellaneous fibres: Prices in selected countries (*concluded*)

Tableau 21. - Fibres diverses: Prix dans certains pays (*fin*)

Season — Campagne	SISAL	SILK — SOIE			CELLULOSIC—CELLULOSIQUES						SYNTHETIC — SYNTHÉTIQUES	
					DISCONTINUOUS — DISCONTINUES			CONTINUOUS — CONTINUES			POLY-ESTER	ACRYLIC — ACRY-LIQUES
	Import prices — Prix à l'importation	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*		*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*							
	United Kingdom	United States	Japan	United States	Italy	Japan	United Kingdom	United States	France	Italy	United States	United States	United States
	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
Year and month — Année et mois	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Dollars/ metric ton	*Cents/lb*	*1 000 yen/kg*	*Dollars/ lb*	*1 000 lire/kg*	*Yen/kg*	*U.S.¢/lb*	*Cents/lb*	*Francs/kg*	*1 000 lire/ 100 kg*	*Cents/lb*	*Dollars/lb*	*Dollars/lb*
1970	153.7	8.5	8.07	10.41	14.26	176	25.7	25.0	8.48	128	74.0	0.63	0.88
1971	181.7	9.2	7.14	9.60	12.92	181	28.9	23.0	9.34	130	74.0	0.63	0.78
1972	248.3	12.0	7.75	9.94	15.05	179	31.8	31.0	10.45	140	74.0	0.63	0.78
1973	544.3	22.6	11.93	15.87	21.41	...	32.0	33.0	12.33	154	78.8	0.63	0.78
1974	1 078.5	51.7	10.04	17.92	24.10	...	...	51.0	14.83	185	90.6	0.63	0.78
1974 I	978.0	45.3	10.99	19.00	26.50	...	...	36.0	13.25	171	82.3	0.63	0.78
II	1 060.0	49.4	9.94	19.00	26.50	...	...	44.0	13.25	175	87.3	0.63	0.78
III	1 060.0	50.1	10.07	19.00	25.00	...	...	47.0	13.25	187	87.3	0.63	0.78
IV	1 060.0	52.2	9.62	19.00	25.04	...	...	50.0	14.50	187	93.0	0.63	0.78
V	1 078.0	52.5	9.68	19.00	27.33	...	...	50.0	14.50	188	98.3	0.63	0.78
VI	1 085.0	52.6	—	18.00	28.06	...	...	50.0	15.60	188	102.0	0.63	0.78
VII	1 096.0	53.0	9.95	17.00	25.06	...	...	55.0	15.60	188	105.3	0.63	0.78
VIII	1 105.0	53.0	10.02	17.00	24.75	...	...	55.0	15.60	188	106.7	0.63	0.78
IX	1 105.0	53.0	—	17.00	23.03	...	...	55.0	15.60	188	106.0	0.63	0.78
X	1 105.0	53.0	—	17.00	20.65	...	...	56.0	15.60	188	104.7	0.63	0.78
XI	1 105.0	53.0	—	17.00	18.75	...	...	56.0	15.60	188	103.3	0.63	0.78
XII	1 105.0	53.0	—	17.00	18.50	...	...	55.0	15.60	188	102.3	0.63	0.78
1975 I	1 105.0	53.0	...	17.00	...	...	...	55.0	15.60	...	98.0	0.63	0.78
II	977.5	49.7	...	17.00	...	...	...	55.0	15.60	...	98.0	0.63	0.78
III	850.0	43.0	...	17.00	...	...	...	55.0	...	...	...	0.63	0.78
	Prices in U.S. dollars/kg — Prix en dollars U.S./kg												
1970	0.15	0.19	22.41	22.95	22.82	0.49	0.57	0.55	1.53	2.05	1.63	1.39	1.94
1971	0.18	0.20	20.67	21.16	20.68	0.52	0.64	0.60	1.81	2.08	1.63	1.39	1.72
1972	0.25	0.27	25.18	21.91	25.88	0.58	0.70	0.68	2.04	2.41	1.63	1.39	1.72
1973	0.54	0.50	44.19	34.99	36.83	...	0.70	0.73	2.77	2.65	1.74	1.39	1.72
1974	1.08	1.14	34.72	39.51	37.12	...	...	1.12	3.11	2.84	2.00	1.39	1.72
1974 I	0.98	1.00	36.76	41.89	40.11	...	...	0.79	2.60	2.59	1.82	1.39	1.72
II	1.06	1.09	34.55	41.89	40.99	...	...	0.97	2.75	2.71	1.92	1.39	1.72
III	1.06	1.10	36.49	41.89	40.18	...	...	1.04	2.78	3.00	1.92	1.39	1.72
IV	1.06	1.15	34.40	41.89	39.61	...	...	1.10	2.97	2.95	2.05	1.39	1.72
V	1.08	1.16	34.33	41.89	42.41	...	...	1.10	2.95	2.91	2.17	1.39	1.72
VI	1.08	1.16	—	39.68	43.33	...	...	1.10	3.23	2.90	2.25	1.39	1.72
VII	1.10	1.17	33.42	37.48	38.81	...	...	1.21	3.32	2.90	2.31	1.39	1.72
VIII	1.10	1.17	33.11	37.48	37.45	...	...	1.21	3.23	2.84	2.35	1.39	1.72
IX	1.10	1.17	—	37.48	34.87	...	...	1.21	3.29	2.84	2.34	1.39	1.72
X	1.10	1.17	—	37.48	30.93	...	...	1.23	3.32	2.81	2.31	1.39	1.72
XI	1.10	1.17	—	37.48	28.22	...	...	1.23	3.37	2.82	2.28	1.39	1.72
XII	1.10	1.17	—	37.48	28.49	...	...	1.21	3.51	2.89	2.26	1.39	1.72
1975 I	1.10	1.17	...	37.48	...	...	...	1.21	3.61	...	2.16	1.39	1.72
II	0.98	1.10	...	37.48	...	...	...	1.21	3.61	...	2.16	1.39	1.72
III	0.85	0.95	...	37.48	...	...	...	1.21	...	...	...	1.39	1.72

SISAL
Import prices
United Kingdom: Kenya-Tanganyika, No 3 L, c.i.f. London. – **United States:** British East African, No. 1, landed New York.

SILK
Wholesale prices
Japan: Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier. – **United States:** Raw, grade AA, 20/22 denier, New York.
Export prices
Italy: White, "Grand Exquis," 20/22 denier, export quotation, Milan.

CELLULOSIC - DISCONTINUOUS
Wholesale prices
Japan: Bright 1½ denier, 51 mm staple, ex mill. – **United Kingdom:** Standard viscose, $1^{7}/_{16}$ staple; through March 1971, 1½ denier; from April 1971, 1.7 decitex. – **United States:** 1½ and 3 denier, regular rayon staple, f.o.b. producing plants.

CELLULOSIC - CONTINUOUS
Wholesale prices
France: Viscose bright, 120 denier, wholesale price; from 1973, bright filament. – **Italy:** Viscose, second quality, Milan; through April 1970, 120/28 denier; from May 1970, 133/24-28-48 denier. – **United States:** Acetate, first quality, bright, 150 denier, f.o.b. producer's plant.

SYNTHETIC - POLYSTER
Wholesale prices
United States: Dacron, 3 denier, type 54, f.o.b. producer's plant.

SYNTHETIC - ACRYLIC
Wholesale prices
United States: Orlon, 3 denier, type 42, f.o.b. producer's plant.

SISAL
Prix à l'importation
Royaume-Uni: Du Kenya et Tanganyika, N° 3 L, c.a.f. Londres. – **Etats-Unis:** D'Afrique orientale britannique, N° 1, à quai, New York.

SOIE
Prix de gros
Japon: Grège, qualité AA, 20/22 deniers. – **Etats-Unis:** Grège, 20/22 deniers, qualité AA, New York.
Prix à l'exportation
Italie: Blanche, « Grand Exquis », 20/22 deniers, cours à l'exportation, Milan.

FIBRES CELLULOSIQUES - DISCONTINUES
Prix de gros
Japon: Brillante, 1½ denier, fibre de 51 mm, à l'usine. – **Royaume-Uni:** Fibranne viscose, standard, fibre de $1^{7}/_{16}$; jusqu'à fin mars 1971, 1½ denier; depuis avril 1971, 1,7 decitex. – **Etats-Unis:** Fibranne viscose régulière, 1½ et 3 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

FIBRES CELLULOSIQUES - CONTINUES
Prix de gros
France: brillante viscose, 120 deniers, prix de gros, à partir de 1973, fil brillant. – **Italie:** Rayonne viscose, seconde qualité, Milan; jusqu'à fin avril 1970, 120/28 deniers; depuis mai 1970, 133/24-28-48 deniers. – **Etats-Unis:** Rayonne acétate, première qualité, brillante, 150 deniers, f.o.b. fabrique.

FIBRES SYNTHÉTIQUES - POLYESTER
Prix de gros
Etats-Unis: Dacron, 3 deniers, type 54, f.o.b. fabrique.

FIBRES SYNTHÉTIQUES - ACRYLIQUES
Prix de gros
Etats-Unis: Orlon, 3 deniers, type 42, f.o.b. fabrique.

Table 22. - Rubber: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 22. - Caoutchouc: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	NATURAL										SYNTHETIC
	Wholesale prices — Prix de gros						*Export prices — Prix à l'exportation*			*Import prices — Prix à l'importation*	*Wholesale prices — Prix de gros*
	Sri Lanka	Thailand	United Kingdom	United States			Indonesia	Singapore	West Malaysia	United Kingdom	United States
				I	II	III					
Season — Campagne	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII	I-XII
	Prices in local currencies — Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Rupees/ 1 000 kg	*Bahts/ 1 000 kg*	*£/1 000 kg*	*Dollars/1 000 kg*			*New rupiahs/ 100 kg*	*S. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*M. dollars/ 1 000 kg*	*£/1 000 kg*	*Cents/lb*
1970	2 001	6 740	187.0	462.5	454.1	444.7	12 257	1 244	1 193	175.1	23.0
1971	1 746	5 495	151.3	399.0	388.6	378.0	10 238	1 016	925	139.2	23.0
1972	1 782	5 500	148.9	402.1	381.8	372.4	11 143	935	881	141.9	23.1
1973	2 614	...	316.3	785.1	753.4	677.9	23 777	1 669	1 567	287.0	23.2
1974	...	...	331.7	868.0	803.6	762.4	...	1 820	1 605	318.7	...
1974 I	3 043	...	541.6	1 222.7	1 150.0	1 048.4	36 651	2 691	2 464	489.5	23.3
II	3 083	...	444.5	1 127.1	1 071.1	998.7	33 008	2 420	2 299	441.6	23.3
III	3 185	...	392.0	1 041.7	996.8	949.6	30 556	2 284	2 098	404.6	27.3
IV	3 074	...	346.1	950.3	906.0	884.5	26 547	2 022	1 751	347.1	28.3
V	2 912	...	345.9	967.4	892.2	867.3	27 197	2 027	1 730	337.0	32.0
VI	2 767	...	309.9	884.9	803.4	814.9	23 177	1 780	1 573	305.4	33.2
VII	...	...	287.4	776.5	715.5	686.1	20 679	1 623	1 468	277.6	33.7
VIII	...	...	289.3	763.9	695.7	637.6	...	1 639	1 430	270.6	34.4
IX	...	...	265.8	702.4	622.5	595.2	...	1 470	1 225	245.5	33.7
X	...	...	263.9	685.6	604.4	577.0	...	1 422	1 168	238.2	...
XI	...	...	237.3	590.1	544.0	503.3	...	1 134	1 025	218.5	...
XII	...	...	253.9	672.7	615.2	561.1	...	1 331	1 177	251.7	...
1975 I	...	...	239.1	640.1	...	...	...	1 275	1 154	240.9	...
II	...	...	258.1	660.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prices in U.S. cents/kg — Prix en cents U.S./kg										
1970	33.6	32.1	44.9	46.2	45.4	44.5	38.3	40.6	39.0	42.0	50.7
1971	29.3	26.4	36.9	39.9	38.9	37.8	29.0	33.4	30.4	34.0	50.7
1972	28.5	26.4	36.9	40.2	38.2	37.2	29.8	33.2	31.2	35.1	50.8
1973	40.9	...	77.7	78.5	75.3	67.8	63.6	68.4	64.1	70.5	51.1
1974	...	...	78.0	86.8	80.4	76.2	...	75.0	66.6	75.0	...
1974 I	44.1	...	123.3	122.3	115.0	104.8	98.0	108.5	99.4	111.5	51.4
II	45.4	...	102.5	112.7	107.1	99.9	88.3	98.0	93.1	101.8	51.4
III	48.6	...	93.8	104.2	99.7	95.0	81.7	94.4	88.2	96.9	60.2
IV	47.6	...	84.2	95.0	90.6	88.4	71.0	84.3	74.2	84.4	62.4
V	45.1	...	82.8	96.7	89.2	86.7	72.7	84.1	72.1	80.6	70.5
VI	42.4	...	74.1	88.5	80.3	81.5	62.0	72.5	65.3	73.0	73.2
VII	...	...	68.7	77.6	71.6	68.6	55.3	66.0	60.9	66.0	74.3
VIII	...	...	69.2	76.4	69.6	63.8	...	66.1	59.3	62.7	75.8
IX	...	...	62.0	70.2	62.2	59.5	...	60.5	50.4	57.3	74.3
X	...	...	61.6	68.6	60.4	57.7	...	59.3	48.7	55.6	...
XI	...	...	55.1	59.0	54.4	50.3	...	48.3	43.6	50.8	...
XII	...	...	59.6	67.3	61.5	56.1	...	57.6	51.0	59.1	...
1975 I	...	...	56.9	64.0	...	...	...	55.2	50.0	57.3	...
II	...	...	61.4	66.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NATURAL RUBBER

Wholesale prices

Sri Lanka: No. 1 R.S.S., wholesale price, excluding export duty, Colombo. – **Thailand:** Ribbed smoked sheets, No. 1, wholesale price, Bangkok. – **United Kingdom:** No. 1 R.S.S., spot price, London. – **United States:** Wholesale price, New York: **I** - No. 1 R.S.S. **II** - No. 3 R.S.S. **III** - No. 3 blanket crepe.

Export prices

Indonesia: Sheets No. 1, export price, f.o.b. Djakarta. – **Singapore:** No. 1 R.S.S., in bales, f.o.b. – **West Malaysia:** No. 3 R.S.S., f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur.

Import prices

United Kingdom: No. 3 R.S.S., c.i.f. London.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Wholesale prices

United States: S-type cold, staining and nonstaining, Nos. 1500 and 1502, f.o.b. plant.

CAOUTCHOUC NATUREL

Prix de gros

Sri Lanka: N° 1 R.S.S., prix de gros, droits d'exportation non compris, Colombo. – **Thaïlande:** R.S.S. (feuilles gaufrées), N° 1, prix de gros, Bangkok. – **Royaume-Uni:** N° 1 R.S.S., prix du disponible, Londres. – **Etats-Unis:** Prix de gros, New York: **I** - N° 1 R.S.S. **II** - N° 3 R.S.S. **III** - N° 3 « blanket crepe ».

Prix à l'exportation

Indonésie: Sheets N° 1, prix à l'exportation, f.o.b. Djakarta. – **Singapour:** N° 1 R.S.S., en balles, f.o.b. – **Malaisie occidentale:** N° 3 R.S.S., f.o.b. Kuala Lumpur.

Prix à l'importation

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CAOUTCHOUC SYNTHÉTIQUE

Prix de gros

Etats-Unis: Type S froid, « staining » et « nonstaining », Nos 1500 et 1502, f.o.b. usine.

Table 23. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia [1]			Austria			Belgium			Canada			Finland [1]	
	3 years ended June 1963 = 100			1966 = 100			1962-64 = 100			1961 = 100			1956/57 = 100	1965/66 = 100
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P
1970	97	126	77	106	116	91	116	124	94	116	131	88	188	120
1971	104	133	77	107	123	87	114	125	91	116	135	86	195	125
1972	145	143	101	118	133	89	124	133	94	128	141	90	216	129
1973	...	...	...	132	154	86	142	148	96	192	167	115	242	147
1974	...	...	...	137	174	79	133	161	82	223	...	...	282	186
1974 I	—	—	—	134	163	82	139	155	90	230	—	—	246	160
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	159	89	232	186	124	248	168
III	...	...	...	—	—	—	140	160	88	227	—	—	250	169
IV	—	—	—	139	172	81	133	160	83	229	—	—	288	180
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	160	83	232	190	122	287	181
VI	...	...	...	—	—	—	128	159	80	231	—	—	281	183
VII	—	—	—	138	179	77	122	159	77	231	—	—	288	191
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	161	77	215	195	110	288	192
IX	...	...	...	—	—	—	133	161	82	214	—	—	298	198
X	—	—	—	135	180	75	132	164	80	213	—	—	297	202
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	166	81	214	...	...	301	203
XII	...	...	...	—	—	—	132	166	79	213	—	—	307	204
1975 I	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	—	—	...	...
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	France		Germany, Fed. Rep. of [1]			India			Ireland	Japan [1]		
	1970 = 100	1960 = 100	1961/62-1962/63 = 100	1962/63 = 100		Assam 1944 = 100			1953 = 100	1970 = 100		
	R	P	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra [2]
1970	100	129	98	111	89	333	253	131	140	100	100	100
1971	104	138	106	116	91	344	265	129	150	102	104	98
1972	118	145	119	127	93	...	...	...	182	107	110	97
1973	131	160	119	140	85	...	...	...	238	131	133	98
1974	135	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1974 I	134	—	121	140	86	...	...	...	242	138	146	95
II	135	—	120	143	84	...	...	...	242	146	151	97
III	134	192	118	143	82	...	...	...	254	144	152	95
IV	132	—	114	143	80	...	...	...	263	149	154	97
V	133	—	114	143	80	...	...	...	254	142	156	91
VI	133	200	113	143	79	...	...	...	245	135	157	86
VII	130	—	111	143	78	...	...	...	...	142	159	89
VIII	133	—	112	144	77	...	...	...	...	153	160	96
IX	136	211	116	145	80	...	...	...	...	160	162	99
X	140	—	116	146	80	...	...	...	...	158	164	96
XI	142	—	119	148	80	...	...	...	...	165	166	100
XII	141	216	119	149	80	...	...	...	...	164	166	98
1975 I	138	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	139	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: For a description of the methods of calculation of these index series, see *Production Yearbook 1960*, p. 463-468. Descriptions of subsequently revised series were presented in the *Production Yearbook 1961* for Austria, in the *Production Yearbook 1962* for Australia, in the *Production Yearbook 1964* for Japan, in the *Production Yearbook 1965* for the Federal Republic of Germany, and in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*, May 1962, for France.

NOTE: Ces nombres-indices ont été calculés selon les méthodes indiquées dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1960*, p. 463-468. Des indications sur les séries ultérieurement révisées ont paru dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1961* pour l'Autriche, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1962* pour l'Australie, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1964* pour le Japon, dans l'*Annuaire de la production 1965* pour la République fédérale d'Allemagne, et dans le *Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles* (numéro de mai 1962) pour la France.

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 23. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) (*concluded*)

Tableau 23. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) (*fin*)

Year and month — Année et mois	Korea, Rep. of			Norway			Portugal	South Africa [1]		
	1970 = 100			1965 = 100			1938 = 100	VII 1958-VI 1961 = 100		
	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra [2]
1970	100	100	100	115	118	97	378	128	117	110
1971	121	114	106	119	123	97	373	132	125	105
1972	148	130	113	123	129	95	430	161	137	118
1973	164	143	115	130	138	94	490	189	156	121
1974	212	192	110	142	162	88	547	...	...	...
1974 I	178	164	109	132	143	92	543	188	—	—
II	195	178	110	130	144	90	554	186	159	117
III	205	188	109	130	160	81	571	189	—	—
IV	219	194	113	130	160	81	559	195	—	—
V	213	193	111	130	160	81	548	202	171	118
VI	212	193	110	132	160	82	528	207	—	—
VII	216	194	111	145	169	86	494	207	—	—
VIII	220	195	113	155	169	92	513	207	178	116
IX	219	199	110	156	170	92	530	210	—	—
X	221	199	111	156	170	92	570	208	—	—
XI	222	202	110	156	170	92	581	210	184	114
XII	223	210	106	154	170	91	579	...	...	...
1975 I	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	...	...	...
II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year and month — Année et mois	Spain			Sweden [1]	Switzerland			United States [3]			Yugoslavia
	1964 = 100			VII 1966-VI 1967 = 100	1948 = 100			1935-39 = 100			1973 = 100
	R	P	Ra [2]	R	R	P	Ra [2]	R	P	Ra [2]	R
1970	120	115	105	104	128	188	68	261	312	84	51
1971	136	120	114	108	137	202	68	265	327	81	65
1972	150	122	123	116	144	215	67	297	346	86	79
1973	169	135	125	128	150	238	63	407	396	103	98
1974	184	176	105	139	163	270	60	433	444	98	129
1974 I	167	157	106	136	157	261	60	472	366	130	112
II	172	167	103	136	157	262	60	480	371	129	113
III	180	176	103	137	158	261	61	459	378	121	114
IV	188	176	107	137	157	260	60	434	449	97	119
V	196	176	111	136	165	267	62	414	451	92	123
VI	193	176	110	135	166	270	62	390	453	86	126
VII	181	175	103	140	163	273	60	413	458	90	131
VIII	171	176	97	140	162	274	59	429	471	91	139
IX	175	190	98	142	163	275	59	420	478	88	142
X	182	181	100	142	166	280	59	438	482	91	144
XI	194	182	107	142	167	279	60	430	487	88	144
XII	197	183	107	143	167	283	59	419	489	86	147
1975 I	196	185	106	147	166	286	58	469	430	109	150
II	...	...	...	148	...	...	...	478	491	97	...
III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	489	94	...

[1] Annual averages refer to crop year: Australia, June-June; Finland, September-August; Germany (Fed. Rep.), Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden, July-June; Japan, April-March. – [2] Ratio calculated by FAO. – [3] Original 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100.

[1] Les moyennes annuelles se rapportent à la campagne agricole: Australie, juin-juin; Finlande, septembre-août; Allemagne (Rép. féd.), Pays-Bas, Afrique du Sud et Suède, juillet-juin; Japon, avril-mars. – [2] Rapport calculé par la FAO. – [3] Indice de référence initial 1910-14 = 100, modifié: 1935-39 = 100.

	23	24
Rubber	12	3
Sugar	6	1
Tobacco	12	3
Vegetables		
Onions	7/8	1
Tomatoes		1
EXTERNAL TRADE		
Beverages and beverage crops		
Coffee	6,12	3
Tea	6,12	3
Fibres		
Cotton	9,12	3
Fruit		
Lemons and limes	7/8	3
Oranges, tangerines, and clementines	7/8	3
Grain		
Barley	7/8,10/11	2
Maize	7/8,10/11	2
Oats	7/8,10/11	2
Rice	7/8,10/11	2
Rye	7/8,10/11	2
Wheat	7/8,10/11	2
Wheat flour	7/8,10/11	2
Livestock products		
Butter	6	1,4
Cheese and curds	6	1,4
Eggs	5,12	
Meat	5,9	1
Milk and cream	5,9	1
Wool	5,9,12	

	23	24
Oilseeds and oils		
Cottonseed and oil	10/11	4
Groundnuts and oil	5,10/11	
Linseed and oil	10/11	4
Olive oil	10/11	4
Palm kernels and oil	5,10/11	
Palm oil	5,10/11	
Soybeans and oil	10/11	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes	6	1
Sugar	6	1
Tobacco	7/8,12	3
PRICES		
Series of international significance	5-12	1-4
Beverages and beverage crops		
Cocoa beans	6,12	
Coffee	6,12	
Tea	6,12	
Fibres		
Cotton	10/11	
Miscellaneous fibres	10/11	
Fruit		
Dried fruit		1
Fresh fruit:		
Apples		3
Bananas		3
Grapefruit		3
Lemons		3
Oranges		3

	23	24
Grain		
Barley	9	2
Maize	9	2
Oats	9	2
Rice	9	2
Rye	9	3
Wheat	9	2
Livestock products		
Butter		1
Cheese		1
Eggs	7/8	
Milk		1
Wool	12	
Meat		
Bacon	7/8	
Beef cattle and beef	6,12	
Pigs	7/8	
Poultry	7/8	
Sheep and lambs	6	
Miscellaneous feedstuffs	10/11	
Oilseeds and fats and oils		
Fats and oils	10/11	4
Oilseeds	10/11	4
Roots and tubers		
Potatoes		1
Rubber	5	1
Tobacco	7/8,12	
Index numbers		
Prices received and prices paid by farmers	5,10/11	

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